FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 266 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Munferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 5-8-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
ADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa. (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa. (f) Musgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 965
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	DOMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922. 17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s "Nellore."
28th ,, 1923	SOUDAN	
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,, 9th February	SICILIA NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb. 9th March ..	SOUDAN .. MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
10th November.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
15th ,, ..	TAROBA..	East & S. Africa
18th ,, ..	BARPETA	P. Gulf viaKarachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 183.
Telephone No. 1388.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	28 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	13 Nov.	22 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4369.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	18th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by Post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent per ann the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Cpoies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A
Secretary and Treasurer.

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,600
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NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem oe Montes Mirou.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

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Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

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Acting Manager.

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FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5129.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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(Incorporated in India 1907)
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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1826
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
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HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE.
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
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LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam),

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co,, Ltd.,

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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
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Personal Magnetism,
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ADDRESS:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY, S. INDIA. 2130

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart Senior COMPOUNDER with copies of testimonials, salary according to qualification. Goan preferred. Apply to KNIGHT & DAY, East Street, POONA.
A R5388

WANTED—HAMALS and PEONS of at least Five Years in business Office. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 28. Apply to NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL, 30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R5420

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart all round DARK-ROOM ASSISTANT. Pay according to qualifications. J. LOVEIRA & Co., Nowroji Bdg., Hornby Road.
A R5417

WANTED—A GOANESE CHRISTIAN COMPOUNDER for Zanzibar. See Dr. JANMUHHODAS PARIKH, personally in his Nagdevi Dispensary.
A R5402

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a cash-keeper. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

WANTED—A young Hindu NURSE or AYAH to look after my child. Pay with food and lodging, according to qualifications. Apply (between 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.) personally to NARAIN DAS, B.A., Patel Building, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A R5387

WANTED—Several CIVIL ENGINEERS for assistant positions on large engineering works. Applicants to receive consideration must advance satisfactory proof of technical training and practical experience supported by first class references. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 8685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14803

SALARY Rs. 100-250 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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AN experienced Hindu HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in French and English requires some TUTIONS. Please to apply Box No. 8673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5376

AN energetic youth, Commerce graduate (B. Com.) seeks EMPLOYMENT in any well-known cotton firm. Cotton trade special subject (studied). Quick at figures. Honest hard work guaranteed. Excellent references from well-known businessmen and mill-owners. Please write to Box No 8688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5423

A SOLICITOR wishes to join either as PARTNER or as PAID ASSISTANT in a firm of Solicitors. Preferably the former. Please apply Box No. 8684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5414

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, measuring 1,450 sq. ft. and 1st floor, flat measuring 2,900 sq. ft., situated at Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. 1. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA AND CO., 20, A. Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C 14794

TO LET.—Garages, to lock up, for Motor Cars. Apply to the SECRETARY, Church Missionary Society, Proctor Road, Girgaum.
C R5393

TO LET from 1st. December, 1922, extensive SHOWROOM with about 7,500 sq. ft. floor space, with basement and balcony, at Hughes Road Cumbala Hill near Rolls-Royce Ltd., best suited for big motor showroom, there is permission to run a workshop also in the premises, separate entrance to workshop, personal inspection invited. For further particulars please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C14771

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

CHEAP and little used PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS with several other Rice, Mill machineries for sale. Apply for particulars to Mr. ABDUL REZAK H. SHERFUDDIN SAKIH, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana.).
B R5275

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
R 14683

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R5254

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5409

VEST POCKET SAFETY RAZORS—Wanted address, prices and details of local suppliers. Apply Box No. 8690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N R5430

COTTON BLANKETS ETC.—Wanted addresses of local wholesale dealers in above also Army flannel shirts, jerseys, socks, boots. Quote lowest to Box No. 8689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AMERICAN ORGAN—Mason and Hamling, medium size, 12 stops, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 8677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5394

BOUDOIR COTTAGE PIANO, Rs. 525 and a Knake First Grade UPRIGHT PIANO, Rs. 1,000 or any reasonable offer. R. MASTER, Moose Building, Tram Terminus, Grant Road.
N R5425

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Learn Homeopathy, Electro-homeopathy and Biochemistry and obtain diplomas. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases and be happy. Obtain medical books, medicines, instruments and accessories, etc. For particulars apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homeo.), Principal.
M R5233

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000.—Required by businessman on sound Security. Repayable in 4 months by equal instalments. Apply Box No. 8675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5382

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANY PIANO rendered useless through neglect can be transformed into a new one at minimum cost. R. MASTER, Moos Building, Grant Road Terminus.
R5426

TO PAPER MERCHANTS—Tenders are invited for the supply of five thousand reams of paper, 20in. by 26in. in size, to be delivered in four monthly instalments from January, 1923. Apply with samples to MANAGER, "Tribune", LAHORE.
T R5389

TEAKWOOD FOR SALE—Large quantity of Rajabarari Teakwood, "the best in the Central Provinces," both sawn and unsawn. Prices moderate. Delivery immediate. Special rates for large orders. Apply MANAGER, Rajabarari Estate, Timarni (G. I. P. Railway).
T R5416

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED INDIAN ENGINEERS, Mechanical or Civil, to be trained in a special process of making and laying concrete pipes. On completion of training, the successful candidates will be placed in charge of factories and of pipe-laying. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
14805

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier Fort, on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT AND AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30th June, 1922.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Messrs. S. E. Warden, and Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint AUDITORS for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday 4th November, 1922, to Saturday, 18th November, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th October, 1922.
C14628

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one Temporary Receipt No. 68 passed in favour of Mr. Manchharam Lakhmidas in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 26904/8 of the DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month from this date to the Registered Office of the Company at 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. If no claim is forthcoming, duplicate receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th November, 1922.
C14793

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the late Mr. C. G. Shah Memorial Fund, raised by past pupils, will be held at 5 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1922, at the T. and T. V. SARVAJANIK MIDDLE SCHOOL BUILDING, GOPIPURA, SURAT, to decide what form the Memorial should take. All the subscribers are requested to attend the meeting. Those who have not paid up their promised contribution are requested to remit the amount at an early date.

(1) V. C. JADAV,
(2) B. J. AKKAD,

7-11-22. C14809

LARKANA JACOBABAD RAILWAY.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHAHDADKOT-DODAPUR EXTENSION.

WANTED AT ONCE.

1. Two Temporary Overseers.
2. One Draughtsman and Estimator.
3. One Head Clerk who must be an Accountant.
4. One Sub-Divisional Clerk.
5. One Copying Clerk.

Pay according to qualifications.

Application should be sent with copies of testimonials to:—

THE MANAGER, RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., KARACHI.
C14810

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging the excellent services rendered by our Clearing Agents Messrs, JETHABHAI JEEVAN AND CO. of New Chinch Bunder, under the personal supervision and management of the Proprietor Mr. Kotak. Evidently they have an efficient organisation as their work has always been very prompt and extremely satisfactory. They have on various occasions delivered consignments at our premises within a few hours of their landing on the wharf and have won our approbation for having enabled us to fulfil our engagements based on the arrival of our fresh stocks. We can confidently recommend these people to any business firm who may be on the look-out for honest straightforward and zealous Clearing Agents.

F. M. CHINOY AND CO.,
Proprietors,
The Bombay Garage.
R5424

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1923.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Joint Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School-Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March, 1923, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Secretary not later than Monday, the 4th December, 1922.

2. Applicants are requested to state in their applications their degrees and the class in which those degrees were taken as well as the optional subject selected, if any.

3. If any of the applicants are coaching students for the said Examination, they are requested to state so in their application.

4. CANVASSING, DIRECT or INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

5. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Secretary, J. E Board.

Bombay, 9th November, 1922.
C14801

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st April 1922 and 30th September, 1922, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad-gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1922.

Forms of Tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, and to attach the Receipt obtained for it to the Tender before submission to the Agent. Otherwise the Tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.

8th November, 1922.
Church-Gate Station.
C14796

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RED CROSS CRICKET WEEK.

TO BE HELD FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO 2ND DECEMBER.

Games will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground as under:—

27 — 29th November.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS
v.
PARSEES AND EUROPEANS.

30th November — 2nd December

INDIA
v.
ENGLAND.

RHODES & KILNER,

the well-known Yorkshire Cricketers will play in Both Matches.

Applications for tentage plots at Rs. 120 per plot should be made to the HON. SECRETARY for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than 18th November, 1922.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend Warrants from 44th to 49th standing on the name of Bai Parvati, widow of Nemchand Pitamber, despatched at her address through post, are not delivered to her. Anyone having possession of the said Dividend Warrants or having a claim over them, should inform the Agents within fifteen days from the date hereof. Thereafter duplicates of the said Dividend Warrants will be issued.

(Sd.) DAMODHER THACKERSEY
MULJI AND CO.,
Agents.

No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 8th Nov. 1922.
C 14806

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION FOR Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BECHARDAS KALIDAS MEHTA, Hindu Inhabitant of Mahuwa in Bhavnagar State, Kathiawar, a Rice Broker.

SHAMALDAS BECHARDAS of Mahuwa in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Mahuva at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) .....
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of October, 1922.
(Sd.) THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14808

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Chapel's Piano, Glass, Crockery and plated ware.

On Saturday the 11th November, 1922, at Star Mansions Fazal Road, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, piano by Chapel's Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, Gunn sectional Book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Chest, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, etc.

The property of D. Rose Esq., of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of mahiganised and teak and black household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, double full-sized wardrobe, piano, hall marked English silver cups and vases, old brassware, sewing machine, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1922, at Imperial Mansions (ground floor), Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, very slightly used piano, Wheeler's sewing machine, hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hall marked English silver cups and vases, very old solid brass jar and ornaments, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, ice-box, season wood almyrahs, cloths presses, full-size mirror door double wardrobe, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware and platedware, etc.

The property of C. M. Collins, Esq., District Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT!

Do not miss this Splendid Opportunity. See the greatest Soldier—Emperor of the World in his full glory at the Battle of Wagram—a battle which completely changed the Map of Europe!

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

THE MOVING PICTURE MARVEL OF THE AGE
THE LOVE DRAMA OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WARRIOR

"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"

A 2-Reel excruciatingly funny and original comedy: "The Terrors of the Torpedo" in the Programme.

To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

For the Last Time To-night?

A SUPERB PATHE DRAMA PAR EXCELLENCE!

"TEMPESTS"
"TEMPESTS"
"TEMPESTS"

(5 Reels)

A Picture with the Pathe Hall-mark, most superbly staged and sublimely acted.

"TEMPESTS"

A pathetic story of married life—the Drama that reveals to you some of the darker aspects of Matrimony!

A Pathe Comedy and also the International Screen Magazine in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; AND 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!

Life means nothing to Hutch. The Greater the risks the Better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.

Life in a great Harbour
Life on the big Ships
Action on Sea, Land and Air
Will startle you
Amaze you!
Keep you in a pitch of Exciting interest!

CHARLES HUTCHISON

The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath catching! Spectacular!

CHARLES HUTCHISON

The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King in

"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"

The Greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.

The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!

Greater than ever the stunt King has ever done
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
SEE THIS SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute-Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODES—4,—5,—6.
2 REEL Animal Comedy
'Four Times Foiled'

ONE WEEK MORE
To respect the feeling of our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS.
the beautiful picturization of the life story of the greatest Maharastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCE
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot,
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge & W.
Holloway's London Co.
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA AT 6-30
Edith Storey in
"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN"

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"The Adventurer"
SNUB POLLARD
and other Favourite Comedians.

TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MIRABAI
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM COY.
SEE—A pious Rajput Lady of Chitore who absorbed in devotion to Lord Shree Krishna and obtained her salvation.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday 11th November 1922 (8 P.M.)Night
SHARDA
Sunday 12th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
VIDYAHARANA.
Managerr, Gandharva Natak Mandali
Bombay.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandli
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Sat. 11th November 1922.
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
Sunday 12th November 1922.
"SUTCHE—GULAM"
Proprietor.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
30 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3469.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TENTS.
AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF TENTS, RAOTEES, TENT SIDES, ETC. AT PADAMJI PAPER MILLS (LAL CHIMNEY) NEAR THE BYCULLA CLUB ON LAMINGTON ROAD.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address by order of the concerned, to close partnership account:—
A big lot of Tents, Raotees and tent sides, will be sold in small suitable lots.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.

(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits !! Life's only chance !!!
For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Khan Saheb's Estate, GO. HAKHPUR, U. P.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

A storm probably of moderate intensity has appeared about 150 miles south of Rangoon. The monsoon again has given widespread rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras, and local in Central India west, west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergul five inches, Indore three-quarters, Marmagoa and Mangalore a half, Calicut and Ahmednagar one, Poona a half, Aurangabad and Parbahani one and a half, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bangalore a half, Chitaldrug three-quarters, Mercara one, Kodaikanal two, Trichinopoly, Salem and Nellore one, Madras three, Madura, Cuddapah one and a half.

Forecast.—Extension on the Central Burma coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	29.788 inches.
Temperature of Air	..	81.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.5 ,,
Dew Point	.. .. ..	74.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.794 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. .. ..	3.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	88.0 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	..	76.6 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight		E,ENE,E,WNW,NNW,N.
Movement of wind from mid-night to midnight	.. ..	122 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.			
Day of week,	Day of month,	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time,	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov.	h. m.	ft, in
T	7	m 0 40	28 4	7	m 6 3a	18 7
		0 27a	26 5		6 28d	15 1
W	15	m 7 30	26 10	15	m 1 30	19 1
		8 30a	26 10		9 12a	16 11
T	9	m 1 52	27 10	9	7 53	19 5
		1 36a	25 7		7 36a	15 8
F	14	m 6 27	26 5	14	m 0 4	19 4
		2 21a	25 7		1 21a	18 2
S	11	m 3 18	26 10	11	m 9 3d	20 1
		3 24a	24 7		9 22a	18 3
S	12	m 4 21	26 6	12	m 10 58	20 0
		4 42a	24 4		10 36a	19 0
M	13	m 5 24	26 4	13	m ...	
		m 6 7a	24 8		0 18a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrises and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.		A.M. Sunrise		P.M. Sunset
,, 7	(Tuesday)	6h. 41m.	,,	6h. 4m.
,, 8	(Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	,,	6h. 4m.
,, 9	(Thursday)	6h. 39m.	,,	6h. 6m.
,, 10	(Friday)	6h. 39m,	,,	6h. 5m.
,, 11	(Saturday)	6h. 40m.	,,	6h. 5m.
,, 12	(Sunday)	6h. 40m.	,,	6h. 4m.
,, 13	(Monday)	6h. 41m.	,,	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 5th. oh. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th November 1922,, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para where they are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.37" of rain while Hoshangabad had 1.45", Khandwa 0.19" and Amraoti 0.14". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and except at Chanda and Raipur humidity is in excess. Day temperaure was nearly normal at Chanda and Raipur and was considerably below the average at other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Karwar and moderately clouded at other stations. At Ratnagiri humidity is in excess and night temperature was above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad report 0.11", 0.11" and 0.12" of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Ahmednagar, Poona and Aurangabad. Night temperature was above the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and has been very heavy in South Malabar. It has been nearly general in Malabar, Madras; Mysore and the North Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad and the west Central Provinces. Cochin reports a heavy fall of 4.23 inches and Trivandrum of 6.40 inches; other falls exceeding an inch amounting to 2.29 inches at Madras, 2.80 inches at Cuddapah, 1.74 inches at Hoshangabad. Skies are clear in northwest India and the United Provinces and are moderately or heavily clouded over the Peninsula an dthe Central Provinces. Humidity is in excess in the Peninsula and in the west Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cenral India West and the United Provinces and day temperature was below normal in the central pars of he reporting area. Night temperature was above the average in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The sea has become rough at Colombo and weather remains unsettled in the extreme souh.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and a decrease is probable in the Central Provinces.

A storm probably of moderate intensity has appeared about a hundred and fifty miles south of Rangoon. The monsoon has again given widespread rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madas and local in Central India west, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan, and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui five inches; Parbhani, one and a half; Gulbarga, Raichur a half; Chitaldrug three quarters; Mercara one; Kodaikanal two; Salem, Nellore one and Madura one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Rainfall.					
PUNJAB—						
Delhi.						
Dc. 9th	84 8	63 8			0	—0.12
Dc. 2nd	83 3	1.0	76		0	
Amritsar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dc. 2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Delhi	87	8	59	0	64	— 0
Agra	79	a	57	5	59	—1.05
Lucknow	88.	5	59	3	77	0
Allahabad	86.	1	58	8	61	0
Jhansi	84.	2	60.	0	72	—0.12
Dehra	85.	2	..	..	1	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Agra	88.	9	0.	1	63	— 0.08
Saugor	84.	3	57.	1	72	—0.04
Jubbulpore	78	0	56.	2	60	—1.01
Chhindwara	74	4	50.	1	61	—0.01
Akola	76	6	58	2	68	0
Amraoti	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY AND BERAR—						
Jacobabad	86	1	54	8	36	0
Hyderabad	86	0	0.	0	80	0
Karachi	8.	8	66	4	69	0
Ahmednagar	84	8	65	7	55	—0.09
Poona	84.	2	0.	0	76	0
Mount Abu	2.	0	7.	2	32	—0.07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajkot	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deesa	88	0	68.	5	75	0
Ahmedabad	87	7	0.	0	72	—0.01
Vidavadar	90	8	0.	1	72	0
Okha	87.	8	71.	8	76	+0.18
Bhavnagar Para	85	0	71.	8	80	+0.16
Surat	86.	4	0.	8	74	+0.38
Ahmedabad	86	0	69.	1	—	+1.09
Deesa	90	4	69.	8	65	+0.49
Rajkot	13.	1	0.	0	1	0.47
Vadodra	7...		68.	1	62	—0.43
DECCAN AND SOUTHERN INDIA						
Belgaum	88	0	77.	4	80	— 0
Bijapur	86	0	66	8	78	— 3.61
Kolhapur	84	8	0.	0	78	5.10 +0.01
Panjgaon	84	8	0.	0	82	3.24 —0.31
Satara	85.	7	0.	0	76	0 82 +1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	76	8	64.	6	64	0 11 0.71 +3.90
Ahmednagar	80	0	67.	6	60	0 11 4.7 +0.36
Poona	82	0	69.	8	60	0.04 4.34 —0.18
Sholapur	87	0	72.	2	70	0 04 0.64 +2.60
Dharwar	80	0	70.	8	68	— 0.16 +2.48
Belgaum	80	7	67.	8	65	— 0.16 +2.26
Kolhapur	80	0	0.	0	72	0 12 4.21 7.93
Nizamabad (Indec)	81	0	0.	0	72	— 0.78 0.10
Hyderabad	80.	1	0.	0	65	0.08 0.59 —0.05
MADRAS DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA						
Madras	87.	4	74.	5	80	0.80 2.06 0.66
Cuddapah	85	2	74.	9	94	— 7.80 0.59
Cocanada	88	8	76.	6	76	0 28 6.38 8.86
Vizagapatam	88.	1	77.	6	86	0 15 12.24 2.66
MADRAS DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—						
Negapatam	93.	0	76.	8	65	... 5.85 +2.40
Vellore	85.	8	0.	0	67	4.05 1.16 0
Coimbatore	91	8	0.	0	67	2.80 7.8. +5.96
Trichinopoly	86	8	74.	2	70	3.80 16.98 +11.89
Kodaikanal	78.	0	64.	0	58	0.38 8.63 —0.59
Coimbatore	86.	1	0.	0	66	0.17 0.97 0.78
Trichinopoly	86	8	3	4	68	1.74 7.39 +4.56
Negapatam	91.	8	0.	0	68	0.30 4.38 —1.84

SURAT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A correspondent writes from Surat:—

If the Government of Bombay imgined that their extreme measure of foisting upon the citizens of Surat a Committee of management purely nominated by the Government would effectually damp the over-running enthusiasm of the citizens of Surat, they must have been painfully disillusioned. The Government are certainly mistaken if they ever erpect to stem the rising tide of public fervor and earnestness by any such high handed and drastic measure. The citizens of Surat are not dead to the sense of self-respect. The supersession of the elected Municipality is nothing short of an insult to them. The proof that they cannot take the insult lying down has been given to the Management Committee of the Municipality in a congent manner by way of boycotting the Municipal schools conducted by the Committee. Attempts are being made once more—the threats of prosecuting the parents of children not attending the municipal schools under the provision of the Patel Act having proved futile—to caress and cajole the citizens into giving up their "obstinate" attitude and coming to a compromise. Such an attempt of 'samjaving' the public was made recently by Mr. G. B. Trivedi M. L. C. but after all that took place at the public meeting, presided over by Mr. C. M. Gandhi M. L. C. Mr. Trivedi must have realised that the Government has caught a Tartar in the "discredited" Surat Municipality. The citizens gave an unmistakable proof of the awakened sense of self-reliance in the act of their undertaking to sweep the filthy roads of the city where dirt had accumulated for for months past. The comments on the management of the Committee of Management are unnecessary when even the public roads of the city are reduced to such an unhealthy and unworkable condition.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of 24 Packages All-Wool Serge, All-Wool Bleached Tennis Flannels, Striped Muslins and Zephyr Checks.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—
8 bales each 20 pieces all-wool Serge. 54 inches, 30/35 yards.
1 bale 10 pieces all-wool Serge 54 inches, 30/35 yards.
2 cases each 15 pieces all-wool bleached Tennis Flannels, 56 inches, 30/35 yards.
10 cases each 50 pieces striped Muslins, 27 inches, 40/45 yards.
3 bales each 30 pieces Zephyr Checks, 40 inches, 40/45 yards.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th November, 1922.

"GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN SHIPPING."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was really refreshing to read your views on Indian shipping in yesterday's issue of your paper. After hearing the able and outspoken speech of Mr. Narottam Morarjee at the last annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., it is impossible for a patriot to take any other view of Indian Shipping or to fail to admire the nerve and decision with which he has been maintaining his ground against the determined attack of the vested foreign interests to wipe this Company out of existence. Mastery of the sea is essential to the attainment of Swaraj. Both national pride and business prudence, therefore, require to take long and far-sighted view of such great national undertakings. To judge the results of such ventures merely from the narrow point of rupees, annas and pies betrays a lack of imagination and reveals the state of mind which hardly realises the larger forces that cover in the life of a nation. I was, therefore, grieved to see that a despondent note was struck at the last general meeting of the Scindia Company by some speakers, notably Mr. C. I. Parekh. I have specially alluded to the latter-named shareholder, because he claims to be a financier as also a shipping expert, being one of the Managing Agents of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which has yet to make good the promises made in its prospectus as early as 1910. When he criticised the balance-sheet and took objection to some items being included in the Profit and Loss Account, his views commanded attention and respect; but when he indulged in a personal attack on the Agents and the management and when he struck a note of despondency, saying it was hopeless and useless to compete with a strong combine as the B. I. S. N. Co., one could not but deplore his attitude. He advocated the return of available capital to the shareholders after reserving 25 lakhs for working expenses, lest the management should fritter away the resources of the Company, year after year, as was done in one or two previous cases. This appeal of his, however, did not find any response from the intelligent part of the audience and the report as amended was adopted. My view is that if the Scindia Company cannot or does not successfully compete with the B. I. on all fronts, no other Indian Shipping concern to-day or 10 years hence can do so. Counselling Scindia to "stop fight" with the B. I. is tantamount to a counsel of suicide. It will be a staggering blow to Indian shipping from which it might never recover. No genuine well-wisher of the Company would talk like that. It was really pathetic to hear Mr. Parekh waxing eloquent over the proposed distribution of the available assets of the Company or to listen to his open threat to move the High Court if his wishes were not met. He said he was a fairly large shareholder—the greater the pity that he should have suggested measures which, if adopted would stultify the aims of the Company. In these days of cheap tonnage a Shipping Company should invest its monies in the purchase of suitable vessels and not distribute the assets among needy and clamorous shareholders.

Mr. Parekh's remarks against the Agents and the management moreover show a lack of fairness. Himself a banking, a shipping and a trade expert I fail to understand the motive behind his allusion to the business preoccupations of the members of the Agents' firm preventing their proper guidance of the affairs of the Scindia Company. An attitude such as this will naturally gladden the hearts of those who do not like to see India grow as a first class maritime nation. I repeat what I said at the meeting that prudence and patriotism both require us to be on our guard lest even unconsciously we play into the hands of the enemy. Whatever be the early mistakes of the Company, let us not now say or do anything that may jeopardize the national interests of Indian shipping. The Scindia Company, in spite of obstacles both official and commercial, is to-day in a position after a 3 years' running fight, to rear up its head and go forward with confidence. During the last 15 months it has been able to carry a cargo of more than 4 lakhs of tons which is a record for an Indian concern.

I would further draw the attention of the shareholders to the presence of an undesirable element at the last general meeting. It must always be remembered that rival interests will never fail to avail themselves on such occasions of convenient tools.

The chances of success this year are much brighter than at any time in the Company's previous history and I appeal to all shareholders to guard themselves against the unfair attacks.

Trusting your powerful advocacy of the interests of our national shipping in your leader of yesterday will commend itself to the good sense of all shareholders.—I am Yours, etc.

MAVJI GOVINDJI SHETH.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

INDIAN PASSENGER AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passenger and Traffic Relief Association was held on Saturday the 4th insant when the following among other resolutions were passed.

Resolved that a public meeting be held during this week to protest against the increase of rates on G. I. P. and B B & C. I. Railway; Resolved to support the demand of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce that the concession given to the representatives of the commercial firms for travelling in the first class compartment on the M. S. M. Railway be extended to the second class; and that the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities be requested to allow the same concession to the representatives of the commercial firms on their lines.

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"The Salts of Seven Springs"
A Positive and Natural corrective for Stomach Blood Liver Kidney Bladder & Intestinal Disorders
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A highly concentrated compound artificially reproducing the essential constituents of famous medicinal springs.

Unlike many salines, morning powders and patent medicines Alkia Saltrates is extremely palatable to drink, never irritates the kidneys nor produces lowering after-effects. As an eliminant of uric acid and other impurities from the system, this is probably the most thorough and quickest acting substance known to the medical profession at the present time. For any stomach, liver or kidney disorder there is nothing better.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF 1ST LL. B. & B. A. EXAMS

The following candidates have passed the 1st LL.B. and B.A. examinations:—

1ST LL.B. EXAM.

DIVISION I. (in order of merit).
J. A Kaji, M R Dehaikulkarni; M. S Bagali.

DIVISION II.

K B Almoula, N Appajiah, T K Bangalore, V S Bellary, D G Bhave, R S Bulsara, G B Butala, S M Butala, I Castellino, G N Chakranarayan, B A Chaugule, S G Chindhade, M G Damania, Y D Damle, M C Dangarwala, G V Dave, M D Deshmukh, M D Deshmukh, B P Deshpande, K R Deurkar, V C Dharap, B N Dhekne, P A Dhruva, S M Dhurandhar, S V Doraiswami, V I P R Erode, K V Gadgil, R V Gokhale, A R Hate, K L Huilgolkar, R P Jaripatke, G K Joshi, N P Joshi, S N Joshi, S M Kadaba, R R Kalke, B D Karigoudar, M S Kesari, K G Keskar, A M Khan, V Kikkeri, H T Kothari Y. B Kothavale; K P Pathak Aiyar, B B Kulkarni, S R Kulkarni, R M Lakade, R D Madon, B S Marathe; N M Medora, E D Monteiro, J G More, A W Mughal, S S Nagarkatti, F D Nanavati, H K Nathani, K Nuggehalli, G G Paricharak, W S Pathare, M A Patil, N D Patki, S D Phansalkar, V B Phatak, G T Saraiya, C N Satpute, K J Shah, L J Shah, S M Sheth, R M Shethye D K Shirsath, A M Suraiya, D S Thacker, H G Thakar, D D Thakore, M V Tilve, V C Valimbe, V S Valsangkar, V T Vasavada, C B Velkar, R N Vyas.

PASS.

C D Abhyankar (exempted from Paper I), S M Abhyankar (exempted from Paper IV), M Achyuta Menon, (exempted from Papers I and II), S M Adhikari (IV), B G Amin, (II, III, IV), N S Barve (II, III), R G Barve (IV); C Belvady (II) K G Betai, (III) E P Bhambara (III), K U Bhat (I, IV), A P Bhatt (I, II, III), G N Bhide, (II, III); G Bindiganavale, (I, II, III); S J Chatpar, (III, IV); S V Chaudhari (I II III); A M Chincholkar (II,III, IV); G K Chitre (I,II,III V F Couto, (i, iii), C J DeCruz, (iv), D H Desai, (iii), D N Desai, (i, iii), M U Desai, (i, ii), V H Desai, (i, ii, iii), G S Deshpande, (iv), S K Deshpande, (ii), V R Deshpande (iii), G S Dev, (i, ii, iv), K L Dholakia, (i, iv), V V Dhongde, (ii), S B Dikshit, (i, ii), S E Engineer, (ii, iii), H N Gokhale, (i), B G Gupte, (i, ii), N G Hannurkar, (i, ii), K R Harshe, (i, ii, iii), R M Hathi, (ii, iv), C V Hotti, (i), L S Jani, (i, ii, iii), D K Joglekar, (i, iii, iv), J V Joshi, (ii, iv), M R Joshirao, (ii, iv), S K Kallapur, (i), R V Kambli, (iii, iv), R V Karlekar, (i, iv), D S Kelkar, (i, ii), B S Kerimani, (ii, iv), R K Khanolkar, (ii), R M Kibe, (i, ii), J R Kondkar, (iii, iv), S M Kothare, (i, ii, iv), M D Kothari, (i, iii), B B Kotnis, (i, iii), A G Kulkarni, (i), D D Kulkarni, (i, ii, iii), G D Kulkarni, (ii iii), K G Kulkarni, (ii, iii), A V Laud (iv), G R Manepalli, (i, ii), M T Mansukhani, (i, iii, iv), K J Mantri, (i, ii, iii), N R Mehta, (i, ii, iv), B B More, (i, ii, iv), W B Oka, (iv), G N Pandit, (i, ii), M M Parekh, (i, ii), D M Parulekar, (i, ii), D V Patankar, (i, ii), V L Patel, (i), V L Patel, (i), M L Patwardhan, (i), G E Pereira, (iv), C N Ramaswami, (i), K S Saitwadekar, (i), V B Samant, (iii, iv), B G Shah, (ii, iv), K R Shah, (ii, iv), H K Shanbag, (i), G C Shelat, (i, iv), R D Shroff, (i, iv), M A R Siddiqui, (i, iv), S G Sohoni, (i ii), R G Sosele, (i, ii), S Sumpige, (iii), D M Sutavani, (i, ii), M Z Syed, (i), G G Torne, (iv), C T Trivedi, (i, ii, iii), K F Ustad, (i, iv), S B Utgikar, (i, ii), S Varadiengar (i, iii), V G Vellore, (i, ii), G Venkata Rau, (ii), N A Vesuwala, (ii)

B. A. (PASS) EXAMINATION.

G N Abhyankar, J R Desai, (exempted from Compulsory English), V H Deshpande, K B Latkar, S C Lele, M M Powdwal, T N Tilak, S B Aibara, V K Dalvi, P P Gandhi, G V Apte, D V Bhagwat, (exempted from Optional Group), K B Deshpande, L N Gokhale, P S Joshi, S K Kshirsagar, D M Paranjpe, P V Phadke, (exempted from Optional Group), B D Desai, (exempted from Optional Group), N K Desai, M C Majmudar, E L V Mascarenhas, K M Mehta, Y K Patwardhan, M Ranadive, S G Satam, N L Sheth, (exempted from English), A K Wadke, (exempted from English), D G Sant, D A Dandekar, R B Garge, S W Halwe, M V Jayakar, B R Ramchandani, G N Apte, V A Bhopatkar, G B Deshmane, V R Kulkarni, C M Purandare, R P Savant, B J Gokhale, (exempted from Compulsory English), M H Kulkarni, G R Agashe, V J Apte, G M Bhadbhade, (exempted from Optinal Group), V S Pendse, (exempted from Optional Group), G K Phadkar, R R Chirputkar, R A Deshpande, Y R Gaikwad, V V Ghanekar, H S Guttal, C G Hundekar, B K Joshi, S V Masarguppi, G G Paranjpe, S N Phatak, (exempted from English), R S Purandare, V D Rajguru, V G Athavale, (exempted from English), N S Bhat, G K Orpe, R R Joshi, S N Kazi, K M Divanji, C K Patel, N C Tankshali, M B Desai, V R Desai, S M Belani (exempted from Optional Group), G A Baluch and N C Padya.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 8th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	500
" Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	—
Mid, Americans Firmers Report	..
Egyptian F. G. F. sport ..	15 14
Moderate inquiry.	
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels	18 25
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	25 57
closing time.) Mar.	25 38
May.	25 12
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	25 12
Mar.	24 95

CLOSING PRICES,

Liverpool, Nov. 8th,

Months,	To-day's price.
November	14 90·34
December	14 37·36
January	14 56·30
February	14 33·30
March	14 19·30
April	14 07·28
May	13 95·26
June	13 83·25
July	13 71·23
August	13 43·19
September	13 07·27
Oct.	12 81·17

Tone :—Firm.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months,	To-day's Price
Nov.	14 56 Unchd
Dec.	14 39·2
Jan.	14 21·1
Feb.	..
Mar.	13 90·1
April	..
May	13 73·4
June	..
July	13 50·2
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 69·5
Egyptians Jan.	17 55
March.	17 70
May	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS,

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

M. G. Bengal	Good		8 05
" "	Fully Good		8 45
" "	Fine		8 85
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good		10 50
" "	Fully Good		10 90
" "	Fine		11 36
M. G. Broach	Good		12 35
" "	Fully Good		12 75
" "	Fine		13 15
M. G. Scinde	Good		7 95
" "	Fully Good		8 35
" "	Fine		8 75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th,

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	17 45·10
Dec.	17 60·10
Jan.	17 75·10
February	17 85·10
March	17 99·10
April	18 10·10
May	18 05·10
June	18 15·10
July	18 20·10

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		103,000
" Exports to Great Britain		12,000
" " to Continent		13,000
Futures at New York	Dec	26 15+78
" " "	Jan.	25 80×67
" " "	March	25 73+81
" " "	May	25 48+78
Spot Cotton at New York		26 20+80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25 6 +87
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	25 56+93
" " "	March	25 39+86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Demand Bills		..
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		99 /4
Do. Foreign		66 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Nov. 8th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	26 15·78
	Jan.	25 80·67
	May.	25 73·82
	May.	25 48·78

Liverpool, Nov, 8th,

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	Jan.	14 80+30
	Mar.	14 19+30
	May	13 95+26
	July	13 71+23

London, Nov. 8th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/6 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/6 Unsettled
Exchange on Belgium	75.13
" Athens	24,750
Cuban Sugar Oct,-Dec. Nominal	19

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 8th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	58
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/6
" 2 months hence	33 1/8
China selling:—Uncertain.	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5
3 per cent. since 7th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day market loans	1 3/4
% since 17th July 1922.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 8th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	48/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs Nov. Dec.	47/6
Australian Feb Mar, Value	49/3
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec	33/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51/6
Tone of Wheat:—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Nov-Dec,	£ 17 1 2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Nominal—steady	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Oct-Nov,	£ 15 5/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Quoted	£ 8 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 18 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 8
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	88 7/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 3/16+ /8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 7/8 Unchged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	44 1/4—3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	54 3/4—1/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 109 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Lertex Crepe Nov.	11 7 8
Tone:— Firm.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov Dec. Sellers	19/3 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov Dec. Sellers	19/3 1/2
Tone: —Very Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Corrospondents.)

BOMBAY, 9th Nov. 1922.

To-day Reuter reported 67 points higher in New York futures. The advance was due to trade and commission Houses buying. The Census Bureau report was published yesterday. It shows the cotton ginned upto 31st October as 8,140.000 bales as compared with 6,646,000 Bales last year; and 7,508,633 for the year 1920. As this figure is very high in comparison to previous year's figures, it seems that the crop is a very early one. The Home markets take this as bullish. We expect the market to go still higher and advice buying on any good breaks.

The marwari bazar opened this morning steadier for F. G. M. G. Broach april-May at Rs. 498½ in response to higher advices reported from Home. In the commencement the session Offices were buyers and the prices touched Rs. 499½. On profit taking and general selling the prices eased to Rs. 495½.

Again going up by a rupee the market declined to Rs. 494-8 on marwari jobbers selling. At the close on buying by an office the rate ruled Rs. 496. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 495½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 493 and touching Rs. 494 closed at Rs. 491½ easier. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 447 and declined to Rs. 442 and after single fluctuation the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 443. While Oomra march opened at Rs. 451 and eased to Rs. 447 in sympathy with the decline in Broach and after fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half remained Rs. 447½ at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 355 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady tone yesterday and the demand from Exporters and local spinners was fairly good. About 10,000 Bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 9th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		491 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		356
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		438
Fine Oomera	March.		442 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9th.

F. G Broach	April-May	494
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	354
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	442
"	March	446

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 9th

Description, Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab		365	350	340	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	420	405	390	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	450	435	420	—	—
M. G. Central P. No 2	435	420	405	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	460	450	440	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	505	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Nov 1922.

Cotton	6044 Bales.
Wheat	6,949 Cwts
Linseed	4,355 "
Rape, etc.	2508 "
Gingellyseed	3711 "
Poppyseed	595 "
Groundnuts	538 "
Castorseed	3854 "
Rice	4983 "
Myrabolams	3530 "
Cottonseed	5483 "
Mowraseed	688 "
Grain	1673 "
Juwar	3 05 "
Masur	55 "
Barley	202 "
Bajry	1870 "
Gael	922 Tons.

2 day's Total

PATEL BRUTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Liverpool due to open today about 12 to 18 up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 8th instant.

"General buying on ginners taken as indicating small crop, broader market. New York market very strong, good trade buying and Commission houses buying absorbing heavy long liquidation."

The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st November as 8,140,000 bales.

(COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS)

1922—8,140,000; 1921—6,646,000; 1920—7,508,633 1919—6,305,054; 1918—7,477,159; 1917—7,185,178.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-21/32
Bank Demand	1-3-11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-7/8
Pes Damaad	350
American Dollars	346
Hongkong Dollars	188
Shanghai	254
Japan	166
Singapore	180 1/2

Markas Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 9th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	7 2 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	
Teelseed Black	60 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	6 10 0	7 0 0
Barley	38 0 0	
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.	34 0 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	0 0 0
Linseed. May	0 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 26/8/9
Bars gold forward 26/8/9
Bars gold 2nd settlement 26/10
Bars silver ready 87/2
Bars silver 1st settlement 87/2
Bars silver 2nd settlement 87/3

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 450
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 470
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 460
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 188
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 254
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs 346
London gold ready sh 92-6
London silver ready d 33-9
London silver forward d 33-2
Tone of silver—Dull—General selling. India bought

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol 4.46
French Exchange Frcs 72.00
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs 79.60
Italian Exchange Liras 106.00
German Exchange Mrks 36000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 101
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66
The share market is closed to-day.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 9.

The Arbitration Board which was appointed a few days ago to settle the disputes between the bulls and the bears has now declared its award.

The minimum rates which were fixed for certain shares, should not be altered until Sud 9 of Magha, i.e. 26th January 1923. No one will be allowed to sell or buy shares below the fixed rates. Those parties who wish to take delivery of the shares purchased by them, should give intimation to the sellers. If any person having once issued a slip intimating that he wanted to take delivery, refuses to do so, he would have to pay a penalty of Rs. 5 per cent. Those parties who do not wish either to take or give delivery, should settle differences at the rates fixed by Board.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 9th.

	Rs. a. p
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textils per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 6
Manekji (Gan mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Vasulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 8
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gum) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajhamol per lb.	1 8 0
Sakita —	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 125½ per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	..
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Slack Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachal	8 2 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Deccan, Konkan and Karnatak. It was benelcial to standing crops. More rain is still needed in Deccan and Karnatak. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Preparation of lands for rabi sowing continues and sowing is in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Sind and Khandesh. Water supply for drinking was sufficient except in parts of East Deccan. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains are fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal. Sind 20to 68, Gujarat 2 to 47, Konkan, 26 to 42, Deccan, 23 to 51; Karnatak, 31 to 36.

BENGAL FLOOD HAVOC.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR RE-BUILDING MOSQUES.

Syed Majid Bakhs, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee, writes:—

I earnestly appeal to my Mussulman countrymen particularly to contribute to the Khilafat Relief Committee. Apart from other necessaries of life and habitation for which relief measures are badly needed, my present appeal is based on special reason. As villages devastated by the flood are all inhabited mostly by Mussalmans they invariably contained one or more mosques which have all been demolished or completely washed away by the flood. The Khilafat Relief Committee apart from building the houses of the poor has taken upon itself the task of rebuilding these mosques. In the area in which relief work is being done by the Bengal Khilafat Relief Committee, comprising as they do a very large number of villages, there are not less than 500 mosques destroyed or completely washed away by the flood and in the whole area, the number of mosques destroyed exceeds 3,000. The bare site of them remains and these are in many cases unrecognisable. Will Musalmans contribute their share towards the rebuilding of these mosques? No act of piety can be more glorious than this. By its peculiar position, the Khilafat Committee is alone able to undertake this gigantic task which other Relief Committees will be naturally handicapped in performing. Will our Islamic brethren who are ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of Islam render their utmost help in re-building these places of of worship of God? Large sums of money will be required but it is as nothing compared with the reward they will get for it. Will they make an adequate response and pay their subscriptions to the Khilafat Relief Committee for the purpose?

A Delhi correspondent writes:—

Moulana Ruthuddin, Editor of the "Congress," a local Nationalist organ, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in June last, was interviewed at the Delhi District Jail, where he is now accommodated, by his friends, co-workers and relations including Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mozzam Ali—Secretary, All India Khilafat Committee—and Messrs. Abdulaziz—Ansari, Abbas Hussain Qari, Ahmed Sayeed Khan of Aligarh. Despite the fact that the Maulana is suffering from piles and constipation. He appeared to bear everything cheerfully. The hard jail life has slightly changed his complexion to dark. He is treated in the same way as ordinary criminals and is not allowed to have his own clothes, utensils and is still being kept in a cell and deprived of books and newspapers.

A Lahore message of November 8th says: "The Maharaja of Alwar arrived here today and was received at the railway station by prominent citizens of Lahore both official and non-official. The Maharaja on alighting from the special train was garlanded by Pandit Din Dyal Sharme who introduced His Highness to leading gentlemen. His Highness will perform the opening ceremony of the Sanatan Dharma College Hosted to-morrow evening."—(A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9.

S S Kura, Lee, Abadan.
S S Garada, Roch, Rangoon.
S S Umvuma, Clerk, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Aras, Edward, Mahomerah.
S S City of London, Rigby, Karachi.
S S Awa Maru, Saito, Kobe.
S S Sealda, Watson, Kobe.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Himalaya Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Dunkirk.
Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.

S S Kura:—The S W Co's steamer Kura, 1520 tons, Captain F E Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain A S Roch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Umvuma:—The steamer Umvuma, 3786 tons, Captain A F Clerks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5714 tons, Captain H V Rigby, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Awa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Awa Maru, 3748 tons, Captain J Saito, will sail today from harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sealda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3394 tons, Captain J S Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday November, 9, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date Agent.
1	Will Casino	3354	Madras	18-11 J. F. & Co.
2	Morea	5962	London	18-11 M M & Co.
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports,	11-11 J F & Co
5	Colaba	3829	NF	M M & Co
7	City of London	5714	Karachi	10-11 K N & Co
8	Sicilia	4130	Shanghai	15-11 M M & Co
9	Alesia	3428	Graham	& Co
10	Taroba		Africa	15-11 M M & Co
11	Pundit		NF NF T M & Co	
12	Kandahar	4153	Karachi	18-11 J F & Co
14	Ullstad	2962	Dunkirk	14-11 TM& Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Barpeta	1877	P. Sult	16 11 M M & Co
2	Egremont	5256	Calcutta	11-11 VOLBrs.
5	Cooyana	2496	Genoa	10-11 M M & Co
6	Koweit	2393	R S Ports	11-11 T M& Co
7	Windelia	2698	L'pool	NF Graham & Co
9	Sealda	3394	Japan	11-11 M M & Co
15	Sultania	2758	P. Sult	NF P. G, S. N

PRINCESS DOCK.

B Kohinur	3940	Colombo	9-11 T M & Co
C & R City of Genoa	3965	NF K N & Co	
M Oruro	1249	NF D M Khandwani	

EXPORTS,

Nov. 9.

S S Morea for London:—120 bales Devgadh hemp, Mitsui Bushan Kaisha Ltd; 125 cwts Per. red Sultana kismiss, S Lalji and Co; 960 cwts kismiss, M Jaffarally; 15 cases fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 37 bales Cty. cow hides tanned, 12 bales Cty. buffalo calf hides tanned, Allaudin Cassam; 9 bundles Per. lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—453 bales African raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 390 Cty. cotton fly, P H Vasu; 12 bales wool raw, C Gamhamdas; 5 bales wool raw, N Vazir and Sons; 37 bales wool raw, S Ramachandar; 73 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 50 bales Cty. cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Vindelia for Port Said:—257 bales Cty. grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles:—170 bales Cty. cotton fly, B Meyer and Co

S S Cooyana for Genoa:—10 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton Bengal, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton Oomra, 110 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nirvana for Hamburg:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp:—400 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaffarally.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—28 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Osaka:—1 bale Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—20 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sealda for Kobe:—28 bales Indian cotton, N Futehally and Co; 35 cwts Cty. cajoo nuts, M E A Tayabkhan.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Indian cotton raw, Goculdas Dossa and Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—72 cases F sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 9.

S S Clan Mackenzie from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—839 cases cotton, 160 bales cotton yarn, 107 bales grey cotton yarn, 53 bales paper, 35 bales old newspaper.

From Glasgow:—431 cases cotton, 126 cases dyed cotton, 197 cases whisky, 35 cases ginger wine, 30 hogsheads beer, 68 bales paper, 100 drums anticoriono composition, 60 drums lamp oil, 60 kegs soldified oil, 134 kegs paint, 799 kegs stoneware acid jars.

From Manchester:—99 cases roller skins, 42 cases toilet soap, 25 cases household soap, 169 cases grey cotton yarn, 10 cases spun cotton yarn, 4 cases flavouring essences, 1002 bales old newspapers, 40 I drums lubricating grease, 75 bundles of 2 cases boot protectors, 118 bales printing paper, 20 D/bags starch.

From Naples:—7032 baskets Italian potatoes.

From Genoa:—93 cases cotton tissues, 20 cases wine bottles, 80 cases preserves, 18 cases gramophone, 250 cases vermouth, 36 cases porcelain buttons, 50 cases marble slabs, 2500 cases marble tiles, 27 bales waste silk yarn.

S S Nevasa from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co Ltd:—398 bales old newspaper, 1120 kegs paint, 250 cases gin, 200 cases glaxo, 47 cases toilet soap, 34 cases linseed oil paint, 60 cases printing ink, 200 cases linseed oil, 25 cases dry colour, 111 cases confectionery, 34 cases sugar, 92 cases biscuit, 37 cases portwine, 200 cases wincarnis, 25 cases sherry, 6 cases wine, 60 cases medicine, 20 cases Leadshot, 13 cases boot polish, 50 cases cigar, 27 casks tallow, 50 cases Mellin's food, 175 drums tar, 100 bales tobacco, 200 bags almonds, 15 cases cod liver oil.

NEAR EAST BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S VACILLATING POLICY COSTS 30 MILLIONS,

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., speaking at Newport (Mon.) in support of the reports an English contemporary, Labour candidate at a by-election there, said nothing could equal the farce that they had in that constituency when all three candidates were stepping over one another in their anxiety to say: "For God's sake don't connect me with the Coalition."

The Government had so lost-prestige and honour that no man dare come forward as their champion. This was due to the mismanagement, blunders and incapacity of the Government.

Before many weeks they would be in the throes of a General Election—possibly before Christmas.

Mr. Chamberlain had conjured up all sorts of bogies against the Labour Party which would be likely to accentuate class hatred. Too much class hatred had already been preached.

He challenged any responsible official of the Government to deny that two months before peace was arrived at a representative of the Turks had offered, terms of peace and the settlement of the Straits question and was refused an audience with any responsible official of the Government, with the result that £30,000,000 had been spent unnecessarily.

When confidence and good-will should have been the atmosphere around the conference table the Prime Minister had on Saturday hurled charges at the Turks which made it ten times harded to come to terms. After the war that was going to end war they found as a fact that there were more armed soldiers in Europe to-day than in 1914. This was due to the inconsistent, vacillating policy of the British Government.

MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES RELIABILITY TRIALS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Owing to the fact that entries have not been sufficiently large, the reliability trials for motorcars and motorcycles, which were being organised by the Automobile Association of Bengal in conjunction with the Government of Assam, have been postponed.

Trials were to have been held on Gauhati Shillong Road on the 19th, 20th and 21st instant but motor trade has not found itself in a position to accord the scheme necessary support.

The proposal has, however, not been abondoned and it is hoped to hold the trials in the same District about March, next year. The alternative scheme is also being considered by the Automobile Association to hold trials with Calcutta as the starting and finishing points. Competitors would be required to make a journey to some place such as Ranchi or Chaibassa and return to Calcutta, the whole distance to be covered being about 750 miles. The scheme is at present only tentative but if adopted will be open to cars from the whole of India and will be held towards the end of the cold weather.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Hon. Mr C. A. Kincaid, relinquished charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday, the 23rd October last.

Mr. J. N. Bhat, on return from leave, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. B.N. Sanjana, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

Mr. G. M. Kharkar to be Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Leonard, I. M. S., to be a Justice of Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay, and to be a Presidency Magistrate in the city of Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. Balak Ram, District and Sessions Judge Bijapur, is granted leave on average pay for eight months, with effect from 27th November 1922 or the date of relief.

Mr. P. J. Ghandy to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmadabad, with effect from 8th June 1922.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Baker, on relief to be on special duty in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Project for a period of six months.

Mr. J. M. Sladen, I. C. S., on the termination of his temporary appointment in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. D. A. Shah is confirmed as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with effect from 15th April 1921.

Mr. T. S. Downie, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Karachi Port Trust, to act as Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, proceeding on leave.

Major D. D. Ramat, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, with effect from the 12th October 1918.

On return from leave, Sahibzada Meerza is appointed Executive Engineer, Indus River Gauging District.

On relief by Sahibzada Meerza, Mr. Gangadhar Nilkanth Gokhale, is appointed Executive Engineer, Western Nara District.

Parsi Battalion

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (newly elected), Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

S. S. "Malwa", with mails of the 26th ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

The S. S. "Mantua", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. (India), will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day, commencing from 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI PARISHAD.

The Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad organised by the Deccan Merchants' Association will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall (near the Prince of Wales Museum) on the 11th and 12th November under the presidency of Shreemant Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh.

THACKERSEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The second list of contributions received upto the 5th November 1922 for the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building Fund toaals Rs. 4,602, including Rs. 2500 from Messrs. Narottam and Ratansi D. Morarji and Rs 1000 from Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

BROACH TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The third Session of the Broach District Primary Teachers' Conference was held at Shukaltirth Taluka Broach on Saturday, the 4th November under the presidency of Mr. T. N. Gundheria, Pleader and Municipal Councillor. It was attended by the local educational authorities, the teachers from the distric and others. Several resolutions were passed, chief among them concerning the registration of the Provincial Primary Teachers' Association, and for the betterment of the status of teachers.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL O. B. UNION.

A public meeting of voters of the D Ward will be held under the auspices of the Municipal Department of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday), the 11th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank, Girgaum, to consider the question of Municipal Election and also to suggest the names of candidates for the same. Messrs. V. N. Naik, M. D. Altekar, A. Kulkarni, S. S. Dongre, A. V. Chitre and others have consented to address the audience. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, will preside.

RATHESTAR MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday next in honour of those Parsis who went, served and died on the battlefields during the recent War. Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart. will preside. The programme will consist of Avesta Prayers, sacred songs, lantern lectures and sword swinging by a Parsi lady.

Admissions are by tickets only the proceeds of which will be handed over to the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds for raising a suitable Parsi War Memorial.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), in the Congress Committee Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PAREL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Parel Co-operative Conference will meet on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The programme includes the following items:—

Welcome song, Chairman's speech, Election of the president, Presidential address, Election of the Subjects Committee, Meeting of the Subjects Committee, Song on co-operation, Resolutions, Vote of thanks, National song.

GHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Committee is postponed to next Tuesday.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a meeting will be held on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Society's Lecture Hall, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School for Girls, Shanker Shet's Wada, Girgaum Road, when Mr. Jaiwant H. Pitale will deliver a lecture on "History of our Society." Mr. Jairam Nana Vaidya will preside.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI PARISHAD.

The first session of the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad organised by the Deccan Merchants' Association will meet at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Saturday) under the presidency of the Chief of Aundh.

THE PROGRAMME.

Saturday, 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall)—First sitting of the Reception Committee and preparing the draft resolutions. 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.—Combined sittings of the delegates and Reception Committee members and election of the Subjects Committee.

Sunday, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.—Sittings of the Conference, Speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Election of the President, President's speech, Passing of the resolutions, Reading Thesis, President's closing speech, Vote of thanks.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.

The proposed increase of railway fares has roused the general indignation of the people of Bombay and a public meeting of the suburban residents is going to be held on Sunday next (the 12th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cinema de Luxe Theatre (Junction of Ghod Bunder and Turner Road), Bandra, under the joint auspices of the Bandra Rate-payers' Association and the Bandra Hindu Association, to protest against the said contemplated increase in the prices of Season Tickets. All are cordially invited to attend.

1ST BOMBAY BATTALION UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

(Indian Territorial Force.)

Battalion Orders by Major H. Hamill, Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

PART I.

230 Parades.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 17-30 hours, Bombay; Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 17-30 hours, Poona; Work: 17-30 hours, Platoon and Rifle Inspection; 18-0 hours, Company and Arms Drill; Dress: Uniform.

231 Warrants Road and Rail.—The Adjutant was authorised to issue railway warrants to R. S. M. Riley to Kirkee and return on completion duty on November 10th, 1922.

232 Equipment.—All equipment in possession of students will be handed in immediately for checking into stores at Bombay and Kirkee respectively.

233 Office Hours.—Office hours in future at Bombay and Kirkee will be as follows:—Parade days 15-0 hours to 17-0 hours, Non-Parade days 8-0 hours to 12-0 hours.

234 Travelling Allowance.—Travelling allowances for Bombay Detachment will be paid out during office hours daily. Arrangements for paying out Travelling allowance of Poona Detachment will be notified later.

235 Dress.—Shoulder Badges are now available and will be sold at annas 10 per pair. This sum will be refunded to students handing in the Badges on leaving the Corps.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.

A JUVENILE SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Hari Mowji, a lad of criminal tribe with theft of Rs. 20,000 in Currency notes.

The prosecution case was that on the 2nd instant Haji Dawood Usman, a Mahomedan was seated on a bench in the Currency Office with the bundle of Currency Notes under his knee when the accused snatched it away and began to run away. The complainant chased and arrested him, when the latter threw away the bundle.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CAUSE MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Saul charged one Tukaram Laxmon with attempt to cause mischief by fire on the 28th ultimo to the Gaiety Theatre, Fort.

The prosecution story was that the accused about 10 p.m. on the 28th ultimo went to the Theatre with two boys and took seats in the Orchestra. A door-keeper asked for tickets and as they had none they were turned out. The accused while leaving threatened the door-keeper that he would see. At about 11-30 p.m. a witness saw the accused standing in the vestibule on the south side in a bending position and lighting something and throwing it through a window in the store-room. On noticing the flames emanating from the room, the employees of the Theatre extinguished the fire by pouring sand. Half an hour later the accused was again seen there with a piece of cloth soaked in kerosine oil by the same witness. On seeing the latter, the accused ran away and hid himself in a latrine. The witness informed a police constable on duty near the theatre and the accused was arrested. On the store-room being searched, pieces of burnt rags soaked in oil were found. After evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Pascol Pedro, a motor-lorry driver with his car in a rash and negligent manner.

The prosecution case was that on the 8th instant about 9-45 a.m. a cart-driver Gopal Ganoo was driving his cart along Frere Road owards Colaba when opposite the blue gate of the Alexandra Dock, the lorry came from the opposite direction in rash manner and on the wrong side of the road and knocked down a bullock of the cart.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted his previous conviction for a similar offence. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 90. If the fine be recovered Rs. 60 were to be paid to the complainant.

TINDAL'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Alikhan Ahmedkhan, second Tindal of the dredger "Octopus" who was jammed on Wednesday afternoon between the shade-deck of the dredger and the wooden billing of the mud hopper "Spot bill."

The evidence showed that Alikhan was standing on the bulwark of the "Octopus" watching a lascar painting a boat. The tide was running at the time and suddenly the mud hopper swung round and jammed Alikhan. He was removed to the Port Trust Dispensary for treatment and thence to the hospital when he died on the way.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

The Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday touching the body of Balkrishna Vithoo (9) who was knocked down and run over by a motor car No. 7879 driven by John David along Princess Street on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was running across the road when the front guard of the car struck him. The boy was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of death from his having been knocked down and run over by motor car No. 7879 driven by John David without due caution was recorded.

Another inquest was held on the body of Nundswamy Narayen, a cook, (50) who was knocked down by a motor car No 319 while crossing Queen's Road at Church Gate Station on Wednesday. Nundswamy was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COST OF U. S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Washington.—The British, French, Italian and Belgian Ambassadors have submitted proposals to Mr. Hughes recognising the equality of American with Allied claims on Germany for maintenance of troops in occupation. It is understood that the Allies have pointed out the impracticability of revising at present the whole system of reparation allotments, but have outlined a plan for American reimbursement.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Jute shares had an overnight rise and opened this morning with a steady tone. Howrahs after opening at Rs. 41-8 hardened to Rs. 42-4. Clives were turned over in large quantities and appreciated to Rs. 33-12. There was a good enquiry for Kanknarrahs, Gourepores and Lansdownes. Reliances were quiet and no business was reported in Northbrooks. Cotton shares weakened during the day, but this section did not attract much attention. Bhalgoras, Bengals and Burrakurs had a good market in coal section. Jaonty Centrals appear in the list again after a long absence. Pench Valleys were asked for at improved rates. In miscellaneous division, Marshalls continue firm. Indian wood products still have buyers and Britannia Biscuits are scarce. Indian iron and steels are quoted down. Tea shares continue dull, Imperial Banks show no change. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 per cent. Bonds 1932 101 s.l., 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 99/14 s. l.

Bank:—Calcutta Industrial Bank 6-12 discount; Imperial Bank (conty) 342; Tata Industrial Bank 71-8 discount.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways guaranteed 62 s. l., ditto rebate 62 s. l.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpur cotton 382 s. l., Dunbar 297, Kesoram 10-13.

Jute:—Clive 33-10, Craig 8, Dalhousie 333, Fort Gloster 270 s. l., Howrah 42-4, Kamarhatty 523, Kanknarrah 434-8, Kelvin 645 s. l., Lansdowne 275, Northbrook 55, Reliance 43.

Coal:—Bengal 840 s. l., Bhalgora 12-12, Bokaro Ramgur 36-8, Burrakur 33-8, Jainty Central 12-12, New Kendah 10 s. l., Pench Valley 27, Sendra 19-8, Union 9-8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 50, B. I. Corporation ord 8-12, Lever Brothers India 8-12, Reinforced Concrete 1-4, Walter Locke 4-14, Booraoah Timber 104 s. l., Assam Sugar 1-8.

Tea:—Chandypore 82, East India 88, Gohpur 8-8, Hathikhira 12-8, Tezpore 8, Tonijan 7-12, 8 per cent. Bridge and Proof Co. India Ltd Debenture par.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven-sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-three and thirty-two pence.

NEW ERA OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

G. I. P.'S ALL-STEEL SUBURBAN SERVICE.

Great interest has been evinced in the experiment, which the G. I. P. Railway is undertaking in the direction of facilitating passenger traffic on its lines. A new model of carriages, built of steel, is being introduced, anticipating the time when the local section of the Company's line is to be electrified, in connection with the "Greater Bombay" scheme. On Thursday evening, the first of a new All-Steel Suburban train service was run from Victoria Terminus to Kurla—a non-stop run of about 20 minutes. The rake, which consisted of nine passenger bogeys and two restaurant cars, was the centre of interest and visited by a large number of local passengers and others before the train steamed out of the station.

Enquiries made, go to show that five complete rakes of these coaches, each rake comprising two composite bogies first and second and six bogie third class carriages 68 feet in length and 10 feet in width have recently been brought out from England by the G. I. P. Company.

These rakes are eventually to form the nucleus of the stock for the electrified service and they are specially designed to be worked by the existing steam engines till the arrangements to substitute electric traction are complete.

The cars are also of special interest because the mode of their construction is an entirely new departure in the methods of carriage building hitherto employed in India.

The cars are built of steel; the bodies of steel plate and pressed steel sections to which the mouldings are electrically welded; the underframes are also of steel and with slight modifications which were required to fit them to receive the steel superstructure they conform with the standard design approved by the Indian Railway Conference Association.

The interior fittings are of "Mai Yang" or Burma teak and those and the seats were manufactured in India and built into the bodies while the car sections were being put together in the Company's workshops at Matunga.

The carriages are similar in appearance and design with the best type now at work on the London underground railways and the trains are vestibuled so that access can be had to any carriage while the train is in motion.

The whole of the cars ade provided with electric lights and the upper class carriages with fans, while it is proposed that the doors which can now be opened and closed by the passengers should be operated by pneumatic power under the control of the Train Conductor. One train will shortly be fitted with the control, if the experiment is successful all suburban trains will be so fitted.

Rolled steel wheels are used and the buffers and steel couplings (the former are of a special double action type) permit a very close attachment between the carriages which will eliminate the shocks and jars which are sometimes felt with the present attachments when the trains are being started and stopped.

Eight cars will be used to form a complete train but four will be a unit and on the introduction of the electrified service the trains will be split in two during the slack hours to reduce the empty haulage.

The All-Steel coach affords many advantages, the most important of which are:—They are fire and water-proof, and the risk of telescoping in collision is almost entirely eliminated. The cars are lined with insulating material and a clear air space is provided between the outer shell and the interior structure which ensures coolness in the hot weather, and these cars are so efficiently protected in this way that they are found to be cooler than the wooden framed carriage which is now in general use.

It is believed that those who travel with this train will find the improvements made for the convenience and comfort of the passengers a very great advance on anything previously completed in India.

The train left Victoria Terminus at 4-30 p.m., with a good complement of guests who had been specially invited for the occasion, and the principal officials of the Company. The visitors took considerable interest in noting the special distinguishing features of the new coaches, and the Company's officials pointed out the various directions in which the new service is an improvement over the existing arrangement. When the train arrived at Kurla, the guests were served tea in a luxurious Restaurant Car of the new type, which is being introduced on the "Through" section. After a halt of over an hour the train commenced its return journey and arrived at Victoria Terminus at about 6 p.m. The new coaches are a decided improvement and are certainly more comfortable, though some improvements can still be effected in the seating arrangement of the third class coaches. The Company deserves to be congratulated on being the first in the field in India to introduce the innovation.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REPRESENTATION N PORT TRUST BOARD.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding.

ERECTION OF STABLES.

The Corporation gave consideration to the third report of the Sanitary Measures Committee of the Corporation regarding the erection of stables on a plot of land at Mount Road, Mazagaon.

In the course of the report it was stated: In their letter, dated the 1st December 1921, under reference, Messrs. Shamrao Minochsher and Hiralal, Solicitors, state on behalf of their client Mr. Ismailji Alibhai, that their client is informed that one Mr. Tobaccowalla has applied for a license to erect stables for horses on a vacant piece of land to the west of their client's property No. 28, Mount Road, and that he has already commenced the construction of the stables which are intended to accommodate about 800 horses and to provide quarters for drivers and syces; that the location of the stables will be a source of great nuisance and a menace to the health of the residents of the locality which is inhabited by well-to-do people; that a letter was addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject and that they were informed that the Halth Officer had been instructed to insist on the stables being built on the most sanitary lines, that the Municipal regulations might be carried out in the beginning but that a place containing 800 horses and three times the number of attendants cannot but be a source of great danger to public health, that their client apprehends that if a license is granted in this case, it will result in the depreciation of the properties in the vicinity, particularly of their client's property, which is very close to the proposed stables and request that the Corporation will be good enough to inquire into the matter and direct that the license applied for may not be granted.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the Corporation should express an opinion that a license should not be granted to the owner of the stables on sanitary grounds. The Committee may add that they understand from the Commissioner that Mr. Tobaccowalla has been informed by the Commissioner that the stables would be licensed if the necessary Municipal requirements were carried out, but that no license has been granted to him as he has not carried out all the requirements.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. K. S. Dhondy proposed that the report be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved an amendment that the report tne recorded. He said that the Commissioners had given promise to Mr. Tobaccowalla that the license would be granted if the stables were built on sanitary grounds. The owner of the stable had spent about two lakhs of rupees on the structure and it would not be fair and proper now to ask him to pull it down.

Mr. Joseph Baptista was opposed to the license being granted by the Corporation. If the license was granted by the Corporation, then, the nuisance of mosquitoes would increase considerably.

After two or three other members had expressed their views on the matter, the Hon. Mr. Sethna's amendment was declared carried and was subsequently adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Commissioner explaining the matter to the Corporation said that he did not want to go at length into the matter, but he was glad to see that they had taken interest in it. He believed that 20 per cent. of the people who had seen the place would not only that he (the Commissioner) absolved him from the blame, but he under the circumstances in the case had no possible alternative but to promise the license. The license that he proposed to grant was under section 394 of the Municipal Act. It was necessary that the Corporation and the Commissioner should work together harmony. The stable had been built on sanitary principles. The place on which the stable was erected was covered with filth and mosquitoes some time ago. He thought, under the circumstances, that there was no objection to the license being granted.

REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST.

Consideration was, next given to the first report of the Elections Committee, reconstituted by the Corporation resolution No. 2494 dated the 26th June 1922, submitting the following draft representation to Government regarding the abolition of the Corporation's representation on the Board of Port Trustees:—

In their letter, Marine Department, No. 806, dated the 7th June 1918, Government were pleased to inform the Corporation that in view of the desire expressed by them to have a direct voice in the choice of two Trustees they would be prepared for a few years to nominate, as an experimental measure, two out of the three nominees, who were required by law to be natives of India resident in the City of Bombay, on the recommendation of the Corporation. In reply the Corporation expressed their regret that the proposed arrangement had been put forward merely as an experimental measure instead of as on expedient panding legislation for the amendment of the Port Trust Act, so as to secure the object in view and, while acquiescing in the proposed arrangement, they requested Government to undertake legislation for an amendment of the Port Trust Act at an early date so as to enable the Corporation to elect independently two representatives on the Board of Trustees without any restrictions.

Government have now published a Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, redistributing the seats of the Board, the number of which has been increased from 17 to 21 and given the Corporation the right to appoint two representatives to the Board. I am therefore desired by the Corporation to submit once more to Government their claim for an adequate representation, having regard to the interest that the Corporation have in the administration of the Port Trust.

In that connection, attention of Government was drawn to the observations made by Lord Reay when the Karachi Port Trust Bill, 1886, was discussed in the Legislative Council for granting direct representation to the Karachi Municipality.

In conclusion, the draft representation says: I am desired to state that the Corporation consider that the right of electing 2 representatives on the Port Trust proposed to be given to them under the Bill is inadequate. They also regret to see that no provision has been made in the Bill to ensure the nomination or election of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board. Barring the temporary departure from the established practice of over 43 years in the special circumstances explained by Government in their letter, the Municipal Commissioner has been invariably nominated by Government on the Board of Trustees. His presence on the Board along with other public officers forms a valuable link in the co-ordination of public administration in Bombay, as pointed out by the Port Trustees themselves in their communication to Government referred to above. The Corporation, therefore, submit respectfully that they should have the right to return at least three representatives to the Board of Trustees and that the Municipal Commissioner should be on the Board as an *ex-officio Trustee*, and I am desired to express their hope that Government will be pleased to make the necessary provision for it in the amending Bill."

On the motion of Mr. Bomanbehram, the letter was approved and adopted.

The Corporation, then, adjourned till Monday next.

U. S. CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN CONTROL OF SENATE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

New York.—The Republican control of the Senate is not threatened, although the party suffered a net loss of six seats. Republicans carried eleven and Democrats nineteen out of thirty contests. The Democrats are leading by five and there are five outstanding contests. The Republican majority in the Senate at present is twenty-four. Senator McCumber, author of the new tariff law, is among those who have been defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Washington.—The members of the House of Representatives, elected hitherto, consist of 192 Republicans, 191 Democrats, one Socialist and one Independent.

REPUBLICANS IN A MAJORITY.

New York.—The Republicans have won the necessary 218 seats to ensure their retention of a majority in the House of Representatives. The Democrats have won 205, Socialists (formerly Labour) and Independents one each. Returns from only nine districts are now awaited.

RISE OF DEMOCRATIC TIDE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—The democratic tide in the Congressional elections continues to rise throughout the United States. President Harding and the great Republican majority are threatened with extinction. Some prominent figure in the Republican administration have been defeated.

The election returns so far, shew that the Republican majority of 24 in the Senate has been reduced to 16. There are indications of further reductions.

The latest returns show that 178 Democrats, 171 Republicans and one Socialist have been elected. All the gains continue to go to the Democrats and all the losses to the Republicans. Twenty States have completed the elections up to the present.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The "New York Times" attributes the Democratic successes chiefly to the opposition to the new tariff.

PROHIBITION IN U. S.

ILLINOIS VOTES FOR AMENDMENT.

The referendum in Illinois is shewing heavy majorities in favour of legislation for the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines the vote running three to one for a modification of the Prohibition Act. A similar amendment is also leading the polls in Ohio. Mr. Volstead of Munnesota, the father of the Prohibition Act, has apparently been defeated in the Congressional election. His opponent, however, stood upon an even drier platform than did Mr. Volstead.

DELEGATES TO THE NEXT CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you much to allow me a short space in your columns. Through you I most emphatically request all those who are concerned to vote and send such delegates to the Gaya Congress as would vote only in favour of no-change in the Congress programme of to-day. All those who have sworn to Non-Cooperation cannot under any circumstances demand a change unless he or she has fulfilled by his or her actions all the conditions of the Non-Cooperation. The Civil Disobedience Committee has done the nation very great services in proving its total inability to grasp the most difficult problems of the present day political state of the country. I further request all the various District Congress Committees in Bombay and outside, throughout the country to set up an agitation ablaze with all the sincerity and determination against the proposal to enter into the Councils. The report has not come to us so as to fully judge the findings of the Committee but from whatever meagre materials that we have seen, I have the boldness to say that the report is totally disappointing and unsatisfactory. The change-party has shewn no valid reasons and whatever has been said is only a lawyers phraseology. One cannot understand Mr. Patel asking for a change when he himself ridiculed and challenged Pandit Malaviyaji in March and April last. I request all who are concerned to send only such delegates as would promise to hold on and go on with the Non-Cooperation as of to-day. Let the various District Congress Committee move at once into this matter.

—Yours, etc.,

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, Nov. 5.

STABILISING THE MARK.

EXPERTS' PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Berlin.—The proposals embodied in the report of the unofficial experts Professor J. M. Keynes, Mr Brand, Mr. Jenks and Professor Cassel, called in by the Government to help to solve the financial problem at the stabilisation of the mark on the dollar basis of from 3,000 to 3,500 marks with the help of Reichsbank Gold Reserve and by freeing Germany at least for two years from all reparation payments in cash and kind.

The experts express the opinion that half of the Reichsbank Gold Reserve would suffice for the requisite repurchases of the paper marks which would be restricted to the German bank notes, especially those in foreign possession and would not include the Exchequer Bills. They suggest that modest credits might be obtained from a consortium of bankers to support the stabilisation but admit that a large foreign loan cannot be expected until the reparation problem is finally settled.

In the London final rate of the German marks was 47,000, French francs 72-20, Belgian 79-70. On the contrary the New York rate on London improved to 4-46½.

CHAMBERLAIN PROFFERS AID.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, at West Birmingham, referred to the gravity of situatiin in the Near East. He promised Mr. Bonar Law every support, if the Government, while being conciliatory and moderate, would firmly defend the National honour and interests. He said there was a new spirit abroad in the Angora National Assembly, spirit not tolerant and friendly as the old Turk's was but intolerant and hostile to all Western ideas and all Western people.

REDUCTION OF PENSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

After considering whether the reduction of pensions should operate from next April under Royal Warrant owing to the decreased cost of living Government has decided that the present flat rate of disablement pensions and widows and dependents' pensions shall be stabilised for a further three years.

SHE DID IT WITH OPEN EYES.

LADY STRATHCONA AS MCGRIGOR'S "CASE IN NEED."

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Interviewed to-day with regard to her paying in a cheque for a hundred thousand sterling to McGrigor's Bank the day before the crash, Lady Strathcona said that she did it with her eyes open because Sir James McGrigor was an old friend. It appears that Sir James McGrigor used the money to clear off the bank overdraft, thus releasing the securities held by the creditor bank and putting the McGrigor's Bank in funds to the extent of £60,000, which would be available for the creditors.

Questioned with regard to the prospect of Government intervention, a War Office official said that it was impossible for Government to decide until the trustee and the Committee of enquiry had completed the investigation.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

ULEMAS OBTAIN CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Teheran.—After the dispute between the minority party of the Mejliss and the Ulemas, the latter have been trying to regain their old temporal power. After many meetings in the mosques, they demanded the following from the Government.

1. Prohibition of the sale of liquor.
2. Closing of all the places of amusement.
3. The institution of a strict press censorship on religious questions.
4. Representation in the Mejliss by the extraordinary clerical members.

The first three have been accepted by the Government and the last is provided for in the fundamental law of the Constitution.

HIGH TREASON AGAINST SOVIET.

STUDENTS AND OFFICERS ARRESTED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Warshaw.—A Moscow message states that 1200 students in the Military Schools at Tomsk, Orel, Tyer, Kazan and Oranienbaum, etc., have been arrested on a charge of high treason and will be tried by a Court Martial. A number of officers have also been arrested on a charge of complicity.

INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sir Benjamin Robertson has been appointed a member of the Council of India in succession to Sir Murray Hammick.

CABLE ITEMS.

General Bramwell Booth is sailing on Nov 27 for a six weeks' tour in India and Ceylon to arrange for the extension of the Salvation Army's work.

The Prince of Wales received the Afghan Minister in audience.

The death is announced of Lord Ludlow.

Six cars which took part in the Lord Mayor's Show to-day represented life and work in the Dominions. There was a car representing old India by a typical Indian building of the Mogul period of 1660 with exhibits of raw materials and manufactures, for example cotton, jute, minerals, timber, tea, silks, brassware, carpets, umbrellas and lacquer-ware. It showed finished products and old village handicrafts still existing.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 10, 1922.

THE ROOT CAUSE.

A most striking passage in the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee is its concluding paragraph which begins with the brief but eloquent sentence: "About Government the less said the better." In all discussions about the Non-cooperation movement, its critics are wont to ignore its root cause which is the action of the Government. The Non-cooperation movement will exist so long as the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs are not righted and so long as India does not attain the substance of Swaraj. The Government of India have set themselves against the will of a united nation determined to win Swaraj and secure the redress of the two wrongs. And what has been the character of their resistance? "Never before", the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee write in their Report, "were such enormities committed in this country in the sacred name of law and justice". And the irony if it all, they point out, is that this phase of Imperialism should have been reserved for a Government presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England!

What is the explanation of this irony? It is to be found, we think, in the fact that much as Lord Reading before his arrival in India, had advertised his determination to uphold "Justice," he has failed to grasp the true significance of "Justice" and its bearing on the reality of the situation in India. The manner in which he has set about vindicating "Justice" in India is one which would never be countenanced by any lawyer or jurist with an adequate conception of that term. "Is it possible to conceive", the Committee ask, "that his Lordship is not aware that greater lawyers and jurists than he have found themselves unable to undertake the task upon which he has entered? And they have done well to remind him of what Edmund Burke said in reference to the people of the thirteen colonies which subsequently became the nucleus of the present United States of America. This is what Burke said:

> "The thing seems a great deal too big for my ideas of jurisprudence. It should seem to my way of conceiving such matters that there is a wide difference in reason and policy between the mode of proceeding between the irregular conduct of scattered individuals or even bands of men who disturb order within the State, and the civil dissensions which may from time to time, on great questions, agitate the several communities which compose a great Empire. It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people."

Lord Russel relied upon this passage of Burke when he appeared before the Parnell Commission and said:

> "I want to point out to your lordships that in truth the attempt is here being made in which your lordships are asked to assist to do what Edmund Burke declared had never been done, to draw an indictment against a whole nation. I say this for the purpose, not merely of stating what Burke says, but of pointing out the meaning of what he says. What does he mean by saying that you cannot indict a nation? He means that when a movement becomes the movement of a whole people, that when there is a great national upheaval, the ordinary notions and rules of judicature borrowed from the Old Bailey and from *Nisi Prius* have no relation to such questions; that you are dealing in a higher region and with a broader issue than any in which the mere ordinary rules of judicature will help you."

What England sought, and failed, to do in America and Ireland, she is now trying to do in India through Lord Reading with the inevitable result as to the nature of which there can be no doubt. As the Committee say: "Lord Reading in the year of grace 1922 is trying to achieve what Edmund Burke refused to attempt and Lord Russel declared to be outside the "mere ordinary rules of judicature." Edmund Burke was dealing with a discontented population of not more than three million at the time, and Lord Russel with a people who number less than five million at the present day. Lord Reading is trying to gain the distinction of indicting a nation of three hundred million under the Criminal Law of India. Let His Lordship try. The three hundred millions make no defence and calmly await the result." And Lord Reading will fail; because he has shown himself to be incapable of rising above "the ordinary notions and rules of judicature borrowed from the Old Bailey and from *Nisi Prius*, and devoid of the authentic spark of statesmenship to illumine his path to that higher region to which the problem of India belongs. It is his misfortune that he has been called upon to undertake a responsibility that is too big for him.

INDIA AND ASIA.

We dealt yesterday with that portion of the manifesto of Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress, which referred to the proposed entry into the Councils to wreck the "Reforms". The views expressed in the remaining portions of the manifesto are mostly as opportune as they are likely to command the acceptance of every patriotic Indian. Mr. Das at the outset rightly emphasised the paramount need of the Gaya Congress commencing its work for the year by a clearer declaration of the rights of the different communities in India under a Swaraj Government. Not that the Congress has not already insisted on national solidarity and inter-communal amity as the only basis of Swaraj. Its franchise is as wide as that of any democratic institution in the world, if not wider; and by the adoption of the system of the single transferable vote in the election of the All-India Congress Committee it has secured the due representation of minorities. Nevertheless, since enemies of Indian freedom are always busy fostering division and discord among the people, it is imperative that the Congress should, as Mr. Das proposes, bring about a real agreement between all communities—including Anglo-Indians and others who have chosen to make India their home—by which the rights of every minority should be clearly recognised in order to remove all doubts which may arise and all apprehensions which probably exist. Again, while India must stand self-reliant and attain freedom by the efforts of her own people, there is no reason why she should let her enemies mislead the world about her cause by a subtle and insidious propaganda of misrepresentation and why, above all, she should, by default, lose the sympathy and co-operation of a large number of people in every country who, as Mr. Das says, are selfless followers of Liberty and who desire to see every country free. We agree with him that the Congress should devote special attention to disseminating the truth about India and her aspirations by establishing agencies in America and every European country, through which the Indian people may keep themselves in touch with world movements and in constant communication with the lovers of freedom all the world over.

But true patriotism must recognize that the cause of India is the cause of Asia. The root of most of the troubles of the civilised world are due to this that India, in common with the rest of Asia, has remained a prey to the militarist and economic imperialism of western Powers. And the countries of Asia have remained helpless victims because they have not sought to understand, and to co-operate with, one another in order to rid themselves and humanity of a common foe. The war and the after-math of war have brought the awakening to the East and the awakening must be made complete. Suffering has forged a common bond and this bond must be strengthened and made enduring. Therefore, the most noteworthy portion of of the manifesto of Mr. Das was where he pointed out that more important than foreign propaganda is the participation of India in "the great Asiatic Federation which I see is in the course of formation." "I have hardly any doubt", Mr. Das said, "that the Pan-Islamic movement which was started on a somewhat narrow basis has given way or is about to give way to the great federation of all Asiatic peoples. It is the union of the oppressed nationalities of Asia. Is India to remain outside this union?" India cannot afford to remain outside it unless she is to be false to her destiny. Her mission is to spread the doctrine of non-violence—to abolish force as the ultimate arbiter between nations. She cannot fulfil her mission if she does not take free Asia with her. "World peace, in my mind," Mr. Das truly said, "means the freedom of every nationality and I go further and say that no nation on the face of the earth can be really free when other nations are in bondage." The world will not be set free from the vicious circle of militarism, exploiting capitalism and racial arrogance so long as Asia is not free. And Asia will not be free so long as it does not make a united effort to rid itself of the octopus of economico-imperialism.

Notes of the Day

Britain and Palestine.

There has been much speculation in English papers regarding the purpose of Emir Abdullah's visit to England The "Outlook" writes:—

> "Who invited the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordania to come to London? What is the object of his visit? Why is it being kept so quiet? Only one London newspaper has mentioned it, as I write. A few days ago I put these questions to a friend who is well acquainted with Arab politics from an unofficial point of view. He answered bluntly enough. He said that the idea was that Abdullah should go into partnership with Sir Herbert Samuel, for the purpose of cleaning up the Palestine muddle for us. "Something has got to be done to soothe the Arabs." said my friend. "Abdullah will be called Emir of Palestine, or King of the Jews, or some such title." "Why not Tetrarch?" I suggested. My informant agreed that it would be a picturesque title, but he went on to express grave doubts as to whether the strongest of Arab Tetrarchs could reconcile the natives of Palestine to the Jewish immigrations. King Hussein's family, of which Abdullah is a distinguished member, constitute, no doubt, our strong suit in the Near East, and in the present condition of the game it is well to play it, but I am afraid it will require a big trump lead to win this Palestine trick for us."

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech in London on Tuesday wished that the British had never gone to Palestine or Mesopotamia, but "recognising the obligations that kept us there" he said that he would carefully consider Lord Grey's suggestion that the Dominions should be consulted on the subject. To consult the Dominions on the subject would be to aggravate the muddle. If the British have any obligations to anyone it is to the people of Palestine. And the people of Palestine want no "mandate", but are earnest in their desire to come into their own. They want their own Government and not a ruler imposed on them with the help of British bayonets. And if the British are wise in their day, they will not lose time in clearing out of Palestine.

The Labour Bogey.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee recommended that the resolution of the Nagpur Congress to organise Labour should be carried out without further delay. Mr. Das, in his manifesto, has endorsed this recommendation by urging that the Congress should take up the work of the organisation of the labourers and peasants more effectively than it has hitherto done. Now every right-thinking individual will realise that any system of Government which ignores the workers and the peasants, who constitute the salt of every country, has no pretension to call itself democratic and if India is to build up a sound and enduring fabric of Swaraj, she must organise the workers and the peasants. For, it is only through organisation that they will be able to understand and exercise their rights as human beings and patriots. Yet this eminently reasonable proposal has provoked the "Times of India" into the following characteristic explosion: "We are back to the old question of evolution or revolution, evolution by the co-operation of the best brains and minds in the land or revolution led by people who formulate no ultimate aim and are to organise the labourers and the peasants as their supporters." Why this consternation and alarm? Have the Indian labourers and peasants no right to be organised and to have a say in the Government of their country? The reason of the alarm is not far to seek. The economic and political exploitation of India is easy so long as the peasants and workers remain unorganised.

A League of Youth.

The following letter which appears in the English mail papers will be read with interest:—

> Sir,—Feeling that the time is more than ripe to co-ordinate all the forces of youth which stand for Peace and the ideal of Human Brotherhood, we, who were present at the second conference of the International League of Youth, ask for the courtesy of your columns in order to make it more widely known.
>
> The International League of Youth was founded by a young Dane, Hermod Lannung, as a safeguard for the coming generations against the horrors of a war such as we have just experienced. A preliminary conference was held at Copenhagen last year, and the nations which responded held a second conference on September 2nd, 1922, at Hamburg, to report on the year's work and to arrange the programme for the future.
>
> The main purpose of the new League, whose headquarters are at Geneva, is to create in each country a youth movement fired with the desire to spread a spirit of mutual understanding among the nations, and to work for the substitution of reason for the force which has hitherto only heightened international misunderstandings, and to that end to support the widest conception of a League of Nations. Briefly, its object is to save the generations following us from being sacrificed as our generation has been sacrificed.
>
> It is not easy to start such a movement in this country, but we are convinced it can and ought to be done, unless Great Britain is to be left outside this great efforts for future peace. We believe that there are many organisations and individuals of our own youth who are infused with the new spirit, and who will be glad to co-operate with us in calling a conference of youth in London, for the purpose of founding a British League, to be affiliated to the International League at Geneva. To all such we appeal, in the hope that they will communicate with us at the address given below.—Yours, etc.,
>
> ADA JORDAN.
> MOYA JOWITT.
>
> Blake House, 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Railway Finance in India and in Britain.

Notwithstanding the declaration of the last Railway Conference in favour of restoring the pre-war facilities of travel, the Indian Railway Companies seem to be engaged in the suicidal policy of adding to the cost of travel as a means of improving their revenues. The attempt is bound to fail, given the present stage of acute, intense depression in trade and industry. The protest of the Bombay citizens against the unnecessary and unjustifiable rise in the season ticket rates by our principal railways is as opportune as it is likely to fail when addressed to the officials of the Indian Railways, unless the Bombay Government realise in time that this policy of taxing the suburban resident is bound to frustrate all their pet projects of housing reform and relief of civic congestion. They may well consider the decision of the British Railway authorities that from 1st January 1923 the passenger fares will be reduced by one-seventh of the present basis; that the fares for return tickets will be standardised; that tourist, week-end and excursion tickets will be proportionately reduced; that perishable goods carried by passenger trains will also be charged correspondingly lower rates. On the present traffic basis these reductions would mean a loss of £10 million in revenue to the British Railways. But they are confident the reduction will so improve and increase traffic as to make up for the loss. The restoration of railways to the Companies after the War was coincident with the grant of £60 million in full settlement of all claims by the Railways against the State. As the former are not in any way restricted in the use of this sum, they are devoting it to make good the expected loss from such reductions. In India, after a brief trial of week-end tickets, we are still as far as ever from pre-war facilities of travel in spite of spending at the rate of 30 crores a year to make good the War waste.

Surat Municipal Schools.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, M.L.C., Chairman of the Schools Committee of the nominated Committee of Management of Surat, is evidently incensed at the Associated Press representative of Ahmedabad for having sent a message regarding the transfer of seven teachers of the Municipal schools to the Local Board Service. Mr. Gandhi, being the Chairman of the Schools Committee, can certainly speak with first hand knowledge and authority about the Surat municipal schools. But even to an impartial reader of Mr. Gandhi's letter, which we published yesterday, his reasoning that the municipal schools are thriving under his fostering care and attention cannot carry conviction. Mr. Gandhi says: "These teachers have been transferred to the Local Board schools for the simple reason that they were no longer required for Municipal service." The public will be interested to know why they were not required for the Municipal schools for which their services were originally requisitioned. If the A. P. representative has fallen into an "error"—we say this on the authority of Mr. Gandhi—it is not through his predilections towards the national schools but because the cause he assigned to the transfer was the only possible one in the circumstances. As for the state of national education in Surat, the Surat public is the best judge. And the reports we have received speak very enthusiastically of the unabated ardour of the citizens to support the national schools. The merchants of Surat have generously extended the necessary financial help which has enabled the Non-co-operators to undertake, to quote Mr. Gandhi's words, "a recent enterprise of starting some new national schools."

Prayer in Council.

A new feature introduced by the new Governor of Kenya, Sir Robert Coryndon, is the reading of a prayer in the Council at the commencement of each day, all members standing. It reads in part:—

> "Let Thy blessing descend upon us here in Council assembled "and grant that we may treat and consider all matters that shall come under our deliberation in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Thy Honour and Glory and to advance the peace, prosperity and welfare of this Colony and Protectorate and of those whose interests Thou hast committed to our charge.—Amen."

No-one needs to be reminded of the lofty sentiments contained in the prayer more than the White settlers of Kenya whose arrogance and racial pride have been the cause of Indians' sufferings. All that the Indians desire is that the Governor and the legislators act up to the spirit of the prayer "in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Thy Honour and Glory." Many things are wrought by prayer when offered in the spirit of thankfulness and humility. Under the guidance of the new Governor let us hope justice will still be done to Indians. Or else the prayer will be regarded only as a sanctimonious humbug to cheat the outside world.

CAN ACTING BE TAUGHT?

BY H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

This has always been and still is a much-debated question in well-known European journals and Societies dealing with the subject of the stage. Can acting be taught? It is as good as asking, "Can writing poetry be taught? "Since both acting and poetry are purely affairs of the imagination. But I see a critic spring upon me with. "But technique is the most important factor in either! You seem to ignore this fact entirely!" Technique?. . . well!. . . he is right, but what is technique? And is there a definite code of laws fixed for all artists? We all know that it is not so. For after all, technique is only an outcome of an artist's method of expression peculiar only to the idiosyncratic turn of his soul and vision. When an artist makes a mark in the world the public begin to talk about his technique. It is, therefore, not the most essential thing in art. What is really of most vital importance is the great gift of Imagination. . . and I even go so far as to assert that one of the dangers to which a young actor is exposed is that of paying a too careful homage to canons of art, to points of technique. . . There is indeed a great deal to *learn* in acting, but a far greater deal that can scarcely be *taught*. The necessary equipment for the histrionic aspirant are few. He must, to begin with, have a mastery over his native tongue and be able without the slightest difficulty to pronounce words, and shape their sounds accurately. He must also have a fair amount of mastery over the movement of his limbs. The latter may be acquired more easily with physical gymnastics, as also a study of the ancient dances imitated and practised before a large mirror. In course of time these will enable the student-actor to control the movements of his body with singular ease, as well as impart to his limbs a sense of symbolic consciousness which will with time respond in visible forms and images to the invisible expression of the quick imaginative vision. In Europe the Academies of Acting have among other items, in their prescribed course of study, included boxing and fencing, in order to make the body lithe and graceful in its movements. Thus equipped the young actor may feel sure that his education from the point of view of technique is to all intents and purposes complete. Unlike other artists, who have their various tools and *media* with which and through which to work out their vision, the actor has his own personality by which to express himself. This, however, of necessity while placing upon his art a limitation, at the same time gives to it an unlimited scope for expression.

Development of Imaginative Faculty.

The highest and noblest achievement of the actor is to give unfettered range to the imaginative quality. A cultivation of this quality is dependent on his life and environment, and his capacity to take in and assimilate the many and varied experiences of things and men from life itself. He must refrain from the pernicious habit of reading too much. I am inclined to believe more and more that an excess of speculative study and research tends to cramp the imagination and warp the artistic impulse. I make bold to assert that the University educations (especially of the kind we are able to acquire in this country), while of immense value in other callings, is yet a terrible danger to any one who aspires to be a true artist. A University education is, after all, a narrow one, and tends to make one's point of view academical, and hence, injurious to true and living art which is spontaneous and will not respond to the cold touch of such an education. It is to me a bitter tragedy to notice how little stress is paid in our country on the development of the Imaginative faculty. The Universities have been responsible a great deal for its gradual deterioration; they have carried on a successful campaign against originality and genius in this country. But the University in India, if it has done nothing else, has at least proved a very excellent training-ground for the memory. But memory and imagination are entirely different things, and in some respects, even opposed to each other in their individual aims. Memory makes one see with the eye. To one who thinks by memory and sees life with its eye, an incident, say from ordinary daily life, is apt to appear a common uncoloured fact, one that hardly seems worthy of finding response in him. Imagination, on the other hand, sees through the eye. To one who thinks by Imagination and sees through its eye, any incident from everyday experience spontaneously takes on a new significance, a new living hue, a strong dramatic turn, and it is this quality of vision with which the artist is concerned. Memory is content merely to quote what Imagination gives birth to. By itself it stands dead and useless. It has nothing to tell us beyond what others have already told us, nor can it give us aught else than "base authority from other's books." This, therefore, is not the quality to which any artist should aspire. That training which tends to crush spontaneous observation and original methods of thought and expression ought without any hesitation to be discouraged by him, and his education be directed "rather to the development of the imagination than to the cold storage of memory."

Dangers.

Speaking about the Imagination I must not fail to make mention of the immediate dangers to which it is exposed, especially its the case of a young aspirant after his calling, whether it be in painting, music or acting. I shall deal here with reference to the actor and his art, and the first danger which looks him straight in the face is that very unpleasant and awkward thing called "self-consciousness." This is a danger that besets the actor's path more than it does that of any other artist. It even becomes an incurable disease with him if a stern almost ascetic control and discipline is not immediately placed upon it. Self-consciousness becomes an obsession in the case where the actor is eternally troubled about public opinion. If he is once able to train himself into thinking less or little about the

(Continued on page 8)

RATTLING THE SCABBARD

"TO DEFEND THE HONOUR OF THE FLAG"

CURZON ON MAINTENANCE OF ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the course of a speech at the Cannon Street Hotel, to-day, the Marquess Curzon said that Mr. Lloyd George's record would be inscribed in lasting letters, but some of his actions were not helpful to the Foreign Office, notably his manifesto issued on the 16th September appealing to the Dominions. It was issued without the knowledge of Lord Curzon or the Cabinet. Expert work at the Foreign Office should be performed by a trained staff, subject to Cabinet control, without interference from the amateurs, however, brilliant.

Lord Curzon stated that the foreign policy was now the Empire's, not merely Britain's. Co-operation with the Allies was necessary on the questions of the Reparations and the Near East, the Anglo-French *Entente* was more valuable than any written pact.

Lord Curzon declared that he still hoped for a settlement of the Reparations problem by agreement. A settlement by force was not practicable.

He contended that the pretensions of the Kemalists were intolerable. They constituted an affront to the Allies and a challenge to Europe. Lord Curzon trusted that the unity of the Allied authorities in Constantinople, whose request to establish a state of siege had been endorsed by the British and French Governments last night, would be maintained.

Britain was prepared to contribute to the maintenance of that unity, but, "if it were broken owing to our own action," said Lord Curzon, "we would be unable to support the burden alone."

He therefore, appealed to the country to sustain the policy of common action and to strengthen the hands of the Government for defending the honour of the flag and the peace of Europe. The Turks must learn that there was a limit to concessions and that the strength of Britain and the might of Europe were the rock on which they would hurl themselves in vain.

Referring to the deposition of the Sultan and the abolition of the temporal power of the Caliph, Lord Curzon said: "I wonder what the Muslims of World will think of this. I wonder what the Muslims of India will think, who have been told to regard the British Government with suspicion and hostility, because we were supposed to be aiming at the very end in which the Turks now find themselves. In this event there is a complete answer to the suspicions with which we were assailed."

"A POLICY OF SUICIDAL CHARACTER."

Now the Turks were engaged on a wholesale banishment of non-Nationalist Turks. It was the policy of almost a suicidal character that it would sweep away all those necessary for its life simply because they were not Turks. They would only succeed in making a desert. He had little doubt that Italy would endorse the action of the Italian High Commissioner in Constantinople. The Government was prepared to be reasonable and conciliatory and fair. There was going to be placed upon him the responsibility of going to Lausanne, and he was prepared even to consider the possibility of making considerable sacrifices for the sake of peace, but Turkey must learn that there was a limit even to concessions which we could make to her and that we could not purchase peace at the cost of humiliation or disgrace. These were the conditions under which any Government, Coalition, Unionist, Radical or whatever it was called, was entitled to appeal to its countrymen for support if needed. The Government asked for that support, and he believed that at the elections they would receive it. (Cheers).

LORD CURZON EXPOUNDS BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, delivered to a meeting of business men in London during the mail week an important pronouncement on British Foreign Policy The speech, which had been awaited with great interest, was received, writes an English contemporary, with much enthusiasm. Lord Curzon pointed out that since the war, British foreign policy had differed in one respect from the conception of older times. Whereas, formerly, it was foreign policy of this country alone it was now the foreign policy of the British Empire. Lord Curzon declared that in considering what British foreign policy should be, he said he received a great inspiration from the lessons of war—that is, that the war had been won, not by the action or the battles of the victories of any individual army or state but only by the co-operation of the Allies, by a subordination of personal sectional or even national interests to the general aim. That was his cue for peace. "I lay down the cardinal principle that peace can only be recovered by the common action of the principal Allies who achieved victory in war." He contended that the numerous councils and conferences that had been held, represented a sound principle. They were an attempt to direct the common council of the Allies with a single end. They had failed, it was not because common principles were wrong, but that the Powers that sat at the tables were not limited. "We will only settle the question of the Near East if the principal allies—ourselves with France and Italy—act with each other loyally. You will not do it by standing aloof. You will not do it by isolation." For the British nation to Isolate itself from the other nations would be a policy of madness. "We should obtain peace by the same means that we obtained victory in war. There should be no secret agreements, no running behind the back of our Allies. I have never intiated any great proposal in these affairs without at once and frankly

(Continued on next page.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEMAND FOR EVACUATION OF ALLIES REITERATED

ALLIES TO PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Contrary to the reassuring reports received in London to the effect that General Rafet Pasha yesterday expressed his readiness to cancel the projected military and economic measures in consequence of the Allied General's objections, a Constantinople message to-night states that a telegram from the Angora Government in reply to the last Allied Note reiterates the demand for the Allied evacuation of Constantinople and the removal of the allied warships. The demand declares that the presence of the troops and warships is incompatible with the Kemalist administration in Constantinople.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—The Allied proclamation of martial law in Constantinople may be expected shortly.

ALLIED THREAT TO KEMALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Constantinople (8th November).—At 7 this evening the Allied High Commissioners handed a Note to the Angora Representative stating that if the measures adopted by theKemalist authorities in flagant violation of the Mudros and Mudania conventions were not withdrawn, they would consult their Governments regarding the adoption of necessary urgent measures.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

FRENCH PRESS BEATS WAR DRUM.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—The importance of a close Anglo-French agreement in the Near East is emphasised in the papers to-day.

The "Gaulois" says that the soliditary and firmness of the Allies will make Angora reflect as regards further provocation before the conclusion of peace.

The "Journal" says that Turkey must be shewn that the Allies have decided to make peace without delay.

The "Petit Parisien" suggests appealing to the Little Entente to help to restrain the Turks. The paper believes that Rumania will be willing to send troops to Constantinople or East Thrace, if invited by the Allies.

The "Petit Journal" declares that the Allies have decided to resort to force, if necessary, to compel the Turks to respect the Mudania agreement.

TURKISH SITUATION.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Amidst electoral controversies one point on which the morning papers are agreed is in praising the substance of Lord Curzon's speech. The dominant note is one of confidence that Kemal Pasha will realise the unwisdom of flouting Allied unity. But what is discussed more seriously is the possibility of excited elements taking the matter into their own hands. The answer given to this is that the forces on the spot are adequate to cope with the situation. "The Times" accuses the Kemalists of provocative Bolshevik tactics and is of opinion that it would be pitiful if the Allies who won the war should permit the Turks to wreck the peace.

The "Daily Telegraph" says "as long as the Entente are at one we need not despair of Kemal and his hotheads being brought to reason."

The "Westminster Gazette" says "fortunately for the country the policy Lord Curzon is now pursuing is less open to criticism than the line he has taken in the past. Probably the attitude of the Turks is largely bluff and an emphatic demonstration of Allied unity and determination will end the crisis.

The "Daily News" hopes that the Allies will deal with the matter without inflaming Balkan hatreds and by calling upon Rumania and other Balkan States for aid. It concludes by saying "if in the fit of madness the Turks precipitate a conflict it will probably be short and almost certainly limited and the issue will never be in doubt."

CIVIL WAR IN IRELAND.

IRREGULARS ATTACK FREE STATE TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

One free State soldier was killed and twenty were wounded; several Irregulars were wounded and six captured; and one civilian was killed and a little girl wounded, in a two-hour battle in Dublin to-day. The Irregulars attacked the Wellington Barracks, which was occupied by the Free State troops, while the Free State soldiers were on parade in the barrack square. The Irregulars poured in machine-gun and rifle fire from the housetops and the canal bank, moving down many troops. Other took cover and replied to the fire. The Free State reinforcements were rushed up from Portobello. The inhabitants were seized with panic.

ANGORA'S DEMANDS

INDEMNITY FROM GREECE

RECTIFICATION OF SYRIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Angora's demands which were mentioned in a message from Reuter's Constantinople correspondent on November 6th include the acquisition of Mosul, rectification of the Syrian frontier, payment by Greece of 240 millions sterling as indemnity, denial of Greece's right to West Thrace and insistence on plebiscite in West Thrace and complete autonomy of the Greek isles off the coast of Asia Minor.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Disquietude had arisen in London owing to complete absence of news from Constantinople since the reception of the message announcing reiteration of Turkish demands, but messages now coming by indirect routes show the silence is due to the Turks cutting the cable between Chanak and Bokale. Martial law has not yet been imposed. Two British soldiers have been murdered at Kassimpasha.

RUSSIA AND NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Soviet representative in London has handed a new Note to Britain insisting on the participation of Russia, Ukraine and Georgia in all deliberations of the Near East Conference and disclaiming any desire to place Turkey under tutelage. The Note says Russia merely seeks to maintain Turkish rights on land and sea.

U. S. NAVAL MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Washington.—The Navy Department has ordered the battleship Pittsburgh to proceed immediately to Constantinople from Gibraltar in case of eventualities.

GEN. SHERIF PASHA'S VIEWS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—The Turkish General Sherif Pasha who resides in Paris, has sent Mustapha Kemal Pasha a telegram in which he protests against the overthrowing of the Khalif an error liable to have great consequences After paying a tribute to the qualities of Kemal Pasha as a diplomat and soldier the telegram continues: "for some days past our best friends have been disquieted by alarming rumours relating to the Sultan Khalif. To go as far as to overthrow the very foundations of the Khalifate is an error more than grave in that it is liable to compromise moral support, which the just cause of Turkey has received from the whole Moslem world to say nothing of the religious schism which it is likely to bring bout. I hope your great prestige may be sufficient to prevent Mussalmans from interpreting the recent decision of the Angora Assembly as an act of treason against religion. I do not believe Islam can allow the Khalif to be deprived of temporal powess necessary to the defence and dignity of the Islamic faith."

(Continued from column 4.)

wry faces at the teachers and thus disturb the ordinary and smooth working of the present Government's institutions. While regarding the boycott of courts, barristers and vakils may be permitted to join the courts for the purpose of obstruction and challenging the jurisdiction of the magistrates and judges. This is what appears to me to be the logical outcome of obstructionist policy in the councils.

Kindly have this letter read to the meeting with my regrets for non-attendance owing to illness.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) MOAZZAM ALI.

Mr. Bharucha said they were passing through a very critical time, but they should exercise self-restraint and patience. Mustafa Kemal Pasha had similar trouble in the last four years, but in the end he got victory. Likewise, they must exercise patience. The Council had no jurisdiction over military, railway or civil expenditure. Their jurisdiction would extend to education and sanitation where they would not like to effect retrenchment. He therefore thought it futile to enter the councils.

Mr. R. D. Nadkarni was opposed by the audience when he said it was for the leaders to give a definite lead.

DOOR-KEEPERS OF INDIA'S LIBERTY.

After some other speakers had addressed the meeting, Mrs. Naidu made an impassioned appeal to the people. She said that the citizens of Bombay were the custodians of India's honour. It was for them to choose either to become soldiers of India's slavery or of India's freedom. She deprecated the tendency of some persons to look down upon some of the leaders. She challenged any man in India who doubted the integrity of these great leaders and their immense sacrifices. Owing to the unpreparedness of the people they had, instead of giving the best, given the second best. It was not a shame of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru or Mr. C. R. Das but a shame of the people of India, for they had the sacred name of freedom on their lips, but were not ready to make the requisite sacrifices for it. She knew the psychology of the Indian people and she wanted to tell them that the cry of halt was only for the moment and it was not a retreat. They were soldiers of liberty and khadi was their emblem and they should be prepared to face death or victory for it. She had seen the spirit of freedom pervading from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and until they reached their goal she appealed to the citizens of Bombay to be the door-keepers of India's liberty.

"THE SECOND BEST."

MRS NAIDU ON C D COMMITTEE REPORT

FUTILITY OF ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya, when speeches were delivered by many prominent citizens on "The Present Situation" and on the Report of the Civil Disobedience Committee, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. The meeting lasted about three hours, and excepting a speaker or two, the speakers were listened to by the audience with rapt attention. There were several ladies among the audience, two of whom were heartily cheered when they addressed the meeting.

The first speaker was Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya who said Mahatma Gandhi had transformed the whole of India in the short space of two years. It was part of Mahatma Gandhi's programme to boycott the councils and they should be faithful to him. Those patriots who were once fighting for India's liberty and had entered the councils had not improved the situation by either joining the councils or taking up ministerial appointments. He exhorted the audience not to accept the Civil Disobedience Committee's report.

IMPOTENCY OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee said that the reformed Council had done nothing so far to justify their entering it. He cited several instances as to how the Council had failed. Mr. Godrej who gave three lakhs of rupees to the Tilak Swarajya Fund was deprived of the patronage of the Government and a "confidential" circular was issued by the Government directing the heads of Government departments not to purchase Godrej's safes! That circular was published in the "Bombay Chronicle", but the Council had not yet succeeded in officially obtaining a copy of it. Then in respect of the treatment accorded to Mahatma Gandhi, whether light was supplied to him or not, the Council had failed to get a satisfactory reply. Again when Mr. Govindji Vasanji was His Majesty's guest at the Visapur Jail, his sacred thread was taken away, and when a question was put in the Council Mr. Hayward denied the allegation, whereas Mr. Govindji Vasanji who was the aggrieved person affirmed it. All this showed the impotency of the Council and the futility of entering it. To him it was like a good temple built on a filthy gutter and only those who had lost sensitiveness could enter it.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said it was the duty of women to keep the men steadfast. They should prevent the men from going into the Council chamber.

Mr. Kamar Ahmed said that Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Azad Sobani and Pandit Motilal Nehru went to jail in compliance with the national programme, of which the boycott of the councils was a part. They would be inflicting injury and humiliation on the country if they again thought of entering the councils.

"FORENSIC QUIBBLE OF LAWYERS."

Mr. R. G. Tripathy condemned the forensic quibble of some lawyers who favoured entry into the councils. He said that the Civil Disobedience Committee had been asked to enquire how far the nation was ready for civil disobedience and not in regard to entering the councils. The late Sir P. M. Mehta had once boycotted the Council while during the passing of the Rowlatt Act many Indian patriots had resigned. This showed the futility of entering the councils.

Shrimati Kuver Ben urged the prospective candidates not to humiliate the Motherland by entering the councils. Swarajya was not to be obtained through the councils because for over thirty-five years many leaders had tried and failed. What Mahatma Gandhi had done in eighteen months, the Council could not do during thirty five years.

Shrimati Pramila Mehta then threatened boycott of candidates if they ventured to go to councils. She urged the voters not to give them votes.

Dr. Savarker said that the Indian National Congress had issued the mandate for boycotting the councils, after very mature consideration and nothing had occurred since then to alter that decision. The best way to get Swarajya was not to enter the Council but earnestly faithfully to carry out the Congress programme, viz., completing the Congress membership of one crore, collecting one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and bring into use twenty lakhs charkhas. The decision of the Congress was final and the nation must abide by it.

LOGICAL OUTCOME OF OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then read a letter from Mr. Moazzam Ali, who wrote as follows:—

The Central Khilafat Committee of India,
Sultan Mansion, Dongri,
Bombay, 9th November, 1922.

Dear Mrs. Naidu,

I am too ill to be of any service to you for the present, regarding the Council controversy. You are fully aware of my views on the subject. I am dead against any participation in the election or entry into councils. I hope I shall have soon energy to publish my own views regarding the removal of the boycott of the councils from the programme. I hope my friend, Mr. Bharucha, will be able to arrange a meeting, at which I can express my views as soon as I am able to pick up sufficient strength and recover from this severe attack of fever.

According to Mr. C. R. Das' construction, I do not consider that the entry into councils is merely a change of direction and not a departure from the Non-Cooperation principle. On Mr. Das' basis, if accepted, some one may come forward and recommend for the change of the direction of the boycott of schools and colleges and courts on similar lines. As, for instance, to allow students to enter Government schools and colleges to make

(Continued in column 3.)

ORGANISE ELECTORATES

OBSTRUCTION IN COUNCILS.

MR. JINNAH'S LIMITED SUPPORT.

Questioned by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle":—"What is your opinion on the Report of the Civil Disobedience Committee as a whole?", Mr. M. A. Jinnah said:— "In order to understand the report you have to go into the genesis of the Non-Cooperation movement. The people of India had sufficient provocation and undoubtedly was driven to desperation by the policy of the Government with regard to what is known as the Punjab, Khilafat and Swarajaya questions but the programme of Non-Cooperation adopted at the Calcutta Special Congress and confirmed at Nagpur was considered by many as unwise, unsound and not practical. The authors of the movement undoubtedly aimed at paralysing the administration of the Government. The movement in essence was planned for direct political action by an organized campaign of peaceful resistence to laws and it was to be carried out by four stages. In my opinion, the country was not prepared for any such revolutionary movement and I hold that it is not prepared to-day for any kind of "direct action". Therefore, sooner the triple bar, viz., the boycott of schools and colleges, Law Courts and Councils is removed the better. From this it does not follow that the Government should merely rejoice in its abandonment and continue its policy in defiance of public opinion. The principle of Non-Cooperation is very much like the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland. Arthur Griffith was the pioneer of that movement. The unwise policy pursued by the Government of England only supported the forces of Sinn Fein movement until it took such deep roots in Ireland that the British Cabinet was compelled to settle with the very men who were considered rebels just as the authors of Non-Cooperation are now looked upon as law-breakers and criminals. And it is possible that the Non-Cooperation movement which has not succeeded as expected by its authors may again take roots and probably firmer roots—if the Government do not meet the reasonable demands of the people. It is further possible, as was the case in Ireland, that the authors of the Non-cooperation movement may find themselves in exactly the same position as Arthur Griffith did, viz. the very forces which they created were not controllable by them and we have not yet heard the last of opposition as De Valera continues to defy the very men who were the founders of the Sinn Fein movement. The question, therefore, to be considered at the present moment is 'What is the wisest course to adopt'? And it depends not only what Non-cooperators do or may not do but equally on what is going to be the policy, and attitude of the Government. However, I find that in the recent speech of Mr. C. R. Das, President-elect of the ensuing session of the National Congress at Amraoti, he says: 'The country has made up its mind either to mend or end the reformed Councils" but unfortunately he does not say how he proposes to mend and in what respect? The real issue to which both leaders and the people, on one hand, and the Government on the other have to apply their mind and concentrate their attention is the amendment of Reform Act and in what particular respect the reforms are to be mended. It is, therefore, in the first instance for the leaders of the people to formulate a definite scheme with the sanction behind it of the people. My answer to your question is that the Report, as a whole left an impression of an admission that the non-cooperation party have bitten off more than they could chew."

Question—"What do you say in regard to the recommendation of the three members of the Committee who favour entering the Councils?"

Answer—"My answer is that I have always held that our best representatives should go into the Councils, that we should organise the electorates and have a proper electioneering campaign and apprise the voters who are about six millions in number about the exact situation in regard to the various and pressing problems and questions that affect India."

Question—"If the best of India's representatives enter Councils is there any possibility of obstructing the Councils and paralysing the Government?"

Answer—"It would be the greatest mistake to lay down any programme as to the course of conduct before-hand for the representatives to obstruct the business of the legislature. It would be equally a mistake to send representatives to the Councils with the expressed mandate of obstructing the Councils and nothing else. I am opposed to purely destructive programme conceived before-hand or contingent. Mr. Das says, 'Supposing we are in majority what are we to do? We should begin our operation by formulating demands of what particular way in which we desire to mend our Councils, if our demands are not recognised we must noncooperate with the bureaucracy by obstructing in every work of the Councils.' I agree to this extent that our representatives should formulate and put forward their demands and the particular way, in which they desire to mend the Councils but after that demand is placed before the

(Continued on next page.)

"WORLD'S STRONG MAN"

JAPANESE TRIBUTE TO MUSTAFA KEMAL.

RUSSIA OUTMANOEUVRES JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Oct. 3.

Since writing last, the Changchun Conference has eventually been shipwrecked. Like its predecessor, the Dairen Conference, it terminated its short career, owing to Japan's refusal to set a definite date for evacuating the last strip of Russian territory under her occupation. There is an identity of causes in both the instances. It was not long after the break up at Dairen that Japan realised the folly of her foolhardy policy and voluntarily withdrew from the whole of Russian territory except northern Saghalien. Thus a way was found for the resumption of negotiations. High hopes were laid on the Russo-Japanese parleys that were reopened at Changchun, and no one dared to cast a suspicious eye on the sincerity of the Japanese delegates, when they were making all sorts of concessions at the preliminary negotiations. Notwithstanding the significant victories scored by the Russians who had very tactfully outmanoeuvred the Japanese in the course of a few conferences, different forecasts as to the final outcome of the negotiations were made in the political circles, some optimistic and others pessimistic.

The predictions made in my previous letter, have wholly come true. The real stumbling block, before the Conference was the Nikolaievsk problem. M. Joffe, before proceeding to discuss the trade pact, wanted to have a declaration from Mr. Matsudaira, the Chief Japanese delegate, that Japan would undertake to evacuate northern Saghalien before the commercial agreement was rectified. The Japanese insisted that the Russo-Japanese trade agreement should come into force immediately upon its signature and that the evacuation of northern Saghalien would be carried out simultaneously with the settlement of the Nikolaievsk affair for which a separate conference could be held later on, at an opportune moment. Neither side being willing to budge even by an inch from its position, and the two positions being diametrically opposed, this proved the last straw on the proverbial camel's back and the whole structure of what has been acclaimed as the Changchun Conference collapsed like a house of cards.

NO TREATY WITHOUT EVACUATION.

The fearful truth that prestige wrecked all hopes of reconciling the Russo-Japanese viewpoints, stands revealed in all its hideous nakedness before the eyes of the world. Japan withdraws from Siberia for no tangible excuse other than a confession that she has blundered. She is retaining northern Saghalien as a guarantee for the settlement of the Nikolaievsk affair, when 700 Japanese including the Japanese Consul were put to death by the Russian partisans. To save face and to cover its mistakes, the government is advertising the Nikolaievsk massacres to arouse the patriotic feelings of the masses and to make them forget the consequences of its egregious policy in Siberia. If an impartial enquiry were made, the world would be startled to find that tragedies like the Nikolaievsk could be easily unearthed in which Japanese soldiers, during their long sojourn in Siberia, were the aggressors. Mr. K. K. Kawakami, the well-known Japanese publicist, during his recent tour of the Far Eastern Republic, had to hang down his head in shame when documentary proofs of the crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Japanese soldiers were brought to his notice. The Japanese were the invaders, and as the Russians assert, they ought to bear the consequences of their military invasion.

Let it be said to M. Joffe's credit that he fought a very valiant and intelligent fight for the rights of his people. Though not an expert of the anachronistic sort of diplomacy of which the Japanese delegates were the past masters, his sincerity and concern for his own people were beyond reproach. Every one with the least sense of self-respect would acclaim the Russian delegate as a man with a giant's intellect and a clean fighter. M. Joffe stood on very firm ground when in the course of a press interview, he said, "The Far Eastern Republic cannot admit that their territory should be under foreign occupation as a guarantee for the solution of any outstanding problem between Japan and Russia. Any treaty that does not free Russian soil from Japanese occupation has no value for the Far Eastern Republic." The story carries with it a moral which is patent even to commonsense. There can never be a treaty based on goodwill when it considers the interest of one party alone.

THE HIGH COMMAND INTERVENES.

There exists in Japan, besides the regular government, a far more powerful organ, the General Staff. It is practically independent of the War Office and is modelled on the German Staff Office of bygone days. It is said to be above the Cabinet and responsible only to the Emperor. The General Staff Office has often released its bombshells from the heights of Miyakezada, where it is situated, and the powerful fist of the High Command is more than visible in the Chinese and Siberian politics. The thankless task of inventing excuses by way of explaining the discrepencies between the avowed policies of the Empire and the actual conduct of affairs by the representatives of the General Staff, has always fallen upon the shoulders of the Foreign Office officials. There is no denying the fact that the curse of double dealing, so often deplored by liberal politicians, is doing incalculable harm to the interests of this country. The General Staff is said to be more powerful than the combined strength of the entire Cabinet. Many a Ministry had to die a premature death by beating its head against the stone walls of the General Staff Office.

Some very startling revelations have been made by the vernacular press involving the

(Continued on next page.)

RALLYING THE MODERATES

ORGY OF REPRESSION.

The following, the second chapter in the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee describes the campaign of repression since the advent of Non-Co-operation:—

EMBARRASSMENT OF GOVERNMENT

It will be seen from the events recorded in the preceding chapter how the mighty wave of non-co-operation once started rapidly spread throughout the country, gaining strength and volume as it rolled on from province to province. The Government were embarrassed at the startling success of the movement from the very beginning. They apprehended that at such a stage repression might strengthen the movement rather than check it. They, therefore, began with some pin-pricks such as depriving pensioners of pensions and landholding non-co-operators of irrigation water. Isolated prosecutions were also resorted to, but, on the whole, it seemed as if they had realised that to oppose the movement with force at that stage would be suicidal.

"RALLY THE MODERATES."

Lord Chelmsford had to be content with pouring uneasy ridicule on the movement. It was this attitude which underlay the Government of India Resolution of November 6, 1920, which with amazing self-complacency left the "most foolish of all foolish schemes" to die of inanition. Repression not being thought advisable at that stage, strenuous efforts were made to rally the moderates. Lurid pictures were drawn of an India which would be plunged in anarchy and red ruin if the strong arm of the English were withdrawn. It was declared that Non-Co-operators were leading the country to Bolshevism and Anglo-Indian newspapers published sensational articles on an India being driven to the verge of a precipice. The Afghan bogey was raised to divide the Hindus from the Mussulmans. Feverish appeals were made to the Councillors to stand by the Government in the hour of its sorest trial. "I appeal to you members of this Council" harangued Sir Harcourt Butler "to assist your Government not only in this Council but actively in your constituencies."

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER IN PANIC.

His Excellency knew that his Council was no better than a Greek Chorus, and that its own support was of no consequence. Hence the appeal to the Councillors to venture out of the safety of seclusion and face the music outside. But the Councillors knew the nature of the reception in store for them, if they attempted to approach the electors, whose confidence they were supposed to enjoy, and wisely chose discretion as the better part of valour. This was soon apparent to Sir Harcourt Butler who now appealed to Commissioners of Divisions to help in rousing the moderates generally in a remarkable circular letter some choice passages from which are given below:—

"Non-Co-operation shifts its ground repeatedly according as it meets with success or failure while counter-moves of a restricted kind are labouring to overtake the schemes which they have been powerless to anticipate."

"The moderate element in the country may be organised and led with the express object of defeating the Non-Co-operation movement."

"If Government officers declare themselves openly against Non-Co-operation it may be possible to give the moderate opinion the coherence and initiative which it lacks."

Similar exhortations were made by other Provincial Governors.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ADVISES PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

By January 1921, it had become quite clear that Moderate opinion, useful as it was to hoodwink the British public, was of no avail to choke the popular movement. expected a division in the Congress camp disappointed the Government, which had meant. The result of the Nagpur Congress among the Nationalists themselves. A new policy was therefore outlined in their letter to the Local Governments which was referred to by Sir William Vincent in his speech in the Assembly on March 23rd. "For the present, therefore," that letter stated, "the Government of India would refer to rely on measures such as:

(1) keeping the closest possible watch on attempts by the non-co-operators to spread disaffection among the rural masses and the labouring classes in the big towns or industrial centres;

(2) the initiation and early enactment of remedial legislation wherever, as in the matter of tenancy law in some provinces, such legislation is required:

(3) counter-propaganda, as for example by giving the widest possible publicity to the intention of the Government to introduce remedial measures;

(4) the vigorous prosecution under the ordinary law of all persons who are guilty of making seditious speeches and of inciting to violence and against whom evidence is available.

The Government of India have already urged this measure to which they attach the utmost importance on Local Governments, and they must again express their regret that so far such prosecutions have been instituted only in a small number of cases. The Government of India have refrained, for reasons that have been fully explained to Local Governments, from prosecuting the leaders on the general charge of advocating non-co-operation. But they must again impress on Local Governments that this fact constitutes no reason for refraining from prosecuting others.

(5) the enforcement in general of respect for law. Cases have come to the notice of the Government of India in which large crowds have been allowed to indulge with impunity in demonstrations of an obviously unlawful character. Incidents of this kind can not but tend to weaken the respect for law and order amongst the masses of the people."

ORGY OF REPRESSION.

It is no wonder that after this admonition the Local Governments all at once indulged in an orgy of repression. They expounded these instructions to their own district officials in circulars which duly cotted the i's and crossed the t's in the Government of India circular. The notorious Rainey circular in Bihar may be cited as an instance. The activities of Non-Co-operators were sought to be suppressed at every turn not only by the proclamation of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but by a free lawless and tyrannical use of section 144 and the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FORM AMAN SABHAS.

The district officials were, by a modification of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, authorised to take part in political movements and thus enabled to use undue influence to promote what in the United Provinces are called Aman Sabhas—organisations, membership to which offered the temptation of immunity from official high-handedness. For a time some of the prominent Moderates took a leading part in the activities of these Sabhas but prominent Liberals who joined them had subsequently to resign their membership when they realised the true nature of these organizations. The ridiculous attempt to coerce the people into loving the Government was made, and proved a dismal failure. We draw special attention to the methods employed by the Sabhas detailed in the U P. Provincial Report extracts from which are given in Appendix VIII. The instructions of the Government were blindly followed by the magistracy who surrendered their judgment to the exigencies of the administration—witness the debate in the Bihar Council on the order under Section 144 on Babu Rajendra Prasad on the ground, not that the Magistrate was satisfied that there was a likelihood of a disturbance of public tranquility but, that he acted in pursuance of the Government circular. In another case under section 107, a police Sub-Inspector in the course of his evidence confessed that he sent a report against a Non-Co-operator on information received from a superior officer and the witness had to be given up as hostile.

BRITISHERS AND ANGLO-INDIANS CALL FOR "FIRMNESS."

There is reason to believe that repression in its severe form was started as much in response to the call for it from England as to the apprehensions of the Government of India. The call for "firmness" intensified from day to day and the Emergency Committee of the Indo-British Association commenced an unscrupulous and violent propaganda against the movement. The Moderate element among the Britishers in India felt that the agitation in England would have mischievous consequences on the political situation in this country. But a telegram of caution to Lord Ampthill, the President of the Emergency Committee, from Sir Frank Carter, only elicited the insulting reply "Mind your own business."

ALI BROTHERS' TRIAL.

The storm brewing in London at last burst over the heads of the Ali Brothers who were arrested in September and tried by the Court of Sessions at Karachi on a number of charges, the more serious of which *viz.*, those under sections 120B and 131 (Criminal Conspiracy and Abetment of Mutiny) broke down completely, but convictions and heavy sentences were recorded on the minor charges under Sections 505, 109 and 117 (circulating false statements with intent to cause mutiny, etc.). This result of the trial, however, did not prevent Sir W. Vincent from influencing the Legislative Assembly by mentioning a certain letter written by a third party, openly denounced by the Ali Brothers as a forgery, and never produced at the trial, though in possession of the Government all the time, as evidence of the Brothers' complicity in serious offences against the State. That such a statement was allowed to pass unchallenged in an Assembly having among its members some lawyers of repute, furnishes another illustration of the utter irresponsibility of the Councillors.

THE BROTHERS' OFFENCE REPEATED BY THOUSANDS.

The Ali Brothers were convicted and sentenced on the 1st November. The Congress took their conviction as an affront to freedom of opinion and repeated the Brothers' offence in the resolutions passed by its committees and from a thousand platforms. Many thousands took part in this reaffirmation. The Government was completely nonplussed and not a single prosecution was undertaken, but a desperate attempt was made by a more rigorous use of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to suppress the Khilafat and the Congress Volunteer Corps.

(To be Continued.)

BENGAL AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Political activity has begun in Calcutta on publication of the Civil Disobedience report. Bengal opinion as voiced in the press seems to be gathering against entry into Councils and public feeling is running high against the proposal. To-day a crowded public meeting was held in College Square which was addressed by a dozen speakers Hindu and Muhammedan. All spoke against entry, though dissentients were invited to speak. Dr. Prafullachandra Ghose presided. Mr. C. R. Das's attitude was condemned by several speakers.

ORGANISE ELECTORATES.

(Continued from previous page.)

legislature it must be left to the wisdom and good sense of the men who will be duly returned as representatives of the people to adopt such a course as they may think under the circumstances necessary and proper: and not necessarily—obstruct every work of the Councils or non-cooperate."

Question—"In the present mentality of the bureaucracy is it possible to obstruct the Councils? For instance, with the veto of the Viceroy which he exercised against the Legislative Assembly in regard to the Protection of the Princes Bill.

Answer—"My answer is yes. The work of the legislator would be made impossible if the wishes of the Councils are totally disregarded. The Viceroy will have to carry on the Government by means of veto and either Government will have to dissolve the Councils or suspend legislature.

CAN ACTING BE TAUGHT?

(Continued from page 6)

latter I feel sure that half the battle would be won. It is interesting to note, in passing, that the average English actor is more self-conscious than the average actor say, on the Continent or elsewhere. Of course this is due a great deal to the early training of the English people, as also to a certain innate tendency that grows and goes with them through life. I am sure to be contradicted and even laughed at if I should tell you that the Englishman is shy, as a rule, and very self-conscious. Personally I am inclined to attribute the quality of shyness and self-consciousness to a paucity of the imaginative and the creative qualities. So far, the Russians and the Irish, on the whole, have proved themselves greater actors than any other nation in the world This is due to the fact of their being inheritors of untrammelled imaginations, and an inborn sense of superiority to that harmless bogey that goes by the name of public opinion. Judging from the picturesqueness of the Indian mentality (which exists even inspite of many years of antagonistic forces that tried so hard to give it a different colour) one is naturally inclined to prophesy a great future for the average Indian actor, and an easy road to it. He will not, I think, find it difficult to fight self-consciousness even if it does prove an occasional menace to his art. But here again there is a second danger that we have to encounter. I mean the danger of stimulants. The actor is likely to have recourse to them in order to set his body into a state of nervous excitement before he makes his appearance in public. He tries to create an artificial inspiration in himself in order the more to impress the audience. He seeks mental emancipation for the moment by making his body tingle almost into forgetfulness. But this is in reality the most sure method of destroying true inspiration and binding the imagination down in greater and more terrible chains than before. He becomes dependent on chance-effects which, more often than not, never come off. It is interesting to note that no really famous European artist, whether musician or actor, ever encouraged stimulants as an aid to the working up of inspiration or the working down of self-consciousness. On the other hand, they, who have lived high and noble lives, have been emphatic in their preaching against this evil habit which alas! is so usual among most actors and actresses of lesser calibre in all parts of the world. We, who are desirous of founding our New Theatre must do all we can to drive this unnecessary and destructive demon out of its precincts, and make way for real inspiration, for high and idealistic imagination.

Merging Individuality in the Part.

Another aspect that has been much discussed by students of the actor's art has been whether the actor should or should not lose his individuality in the part he is acting. Hear what Sir Beerbohm Tree, one of England's greatest actors, had to say on the subject: "It seems to me, inspite of all that certain writers are never tired of dinning into our ears, that the higher aim of the artist is so to project his imagination into the character he is playing that his own individuality becomes merged in his assumption. This indeed is the very essence of the art of acting." In India we find this method adopted by those of our actors who have become known as great actors among us. We notice this in the superb though as yet incomplete art of T. Raghavachary of Bellary, sometimes in the art of the celebrated Balagandharva of Poona, and also in the art of well-known actors in Bengal like Dani Babu, Charu Dutta, Palit and others. It would almost seem that this method would be universally adopted by any nation in the world that is particularly highly-strung and creative in its nature. In Russia, to-day, we find the supreme and incomparable Germanova adopting this method in her art, and it seems natural to suggest that if India were to give us actors who would take their art seriously, we would find them choosing this self-same method for the expression of their art. There is hardly any doubt that the higher the art the more impersonal it becomes. Sir Beerbohm Tree says, "The greatest artist that ever lived was the most impersonal, he was the most impersonal because the most imaginative. Where do we find him in his work? The spirit, the style everywhere. . . but the man? Nowhere!. . . except in the sense *c style c'est l'homme.*" The other method (now adopted by many well-known actors in England) is one of patient and laborious study of the part to be played, before a large mirror. Inspite of their best effects, achieved through this method, it would still seem to be destructive in the long run, especially to the imaginative faculty in the actor. To-day the greatest actor on the English West End Stage, who happens to be a Russian, Jew, would hardly advocate this method. For he with the world's greatest and most celebrated actors would have us believe "that genius to be best which may be described as an infinite capacity for not having to take pains."

RATTLING THE SCABBARD.

(Continued from previous page.)

informing France and Italy." Lord Curzon, continuing, declared his disbelief in finesse and intrigue. The strength of Britain had lain in her straightforwardness. It was in Britain's integrity that her strength lay. "I do not think we have ever successfully tried to be clever and if ever we have, we have been set down as perfidous." He would rather that their policy won confidence by its honesty than extorted admiration by its smartness. Lord Curzon proceeded to draw a picture of disturbed Europe and, asked "was it possible once more to present the picture of a peaceful and united Europe?"

IDENTITY OF ANGLO-FRENCH AIMS.

In regard to France, he said: "Who does not admire that courageous and gifted and singularly stable people and who is not convinced that in the continued co-operation of these two great countries lies the best guarantee for the security and stability of both and the peace of Europe? The points of difference are very small, while the interests that link us together are very large. If we fall apart, both will suffer —I do not know which in greater degree— and I think Europe will suffer most of all. Another point we have in common is the identity of our general aims. What this country desires is to eschew a policy of adventure.

"JINGOISM IS DEAD IN ENGLAND".

"Jingoism is dead in England. We have had enough of war and I believe the same feeling prevails in France." There were questions of the Near East Reparations, debts and tangles, and to France, Reparations were the most important of all. All had cherished illusions about the Reparations and all had been dissappointed. In his opinion, it was for the experts to consider Germany's capacity to pay and then for the Powers to decide. France was apt to think that they were inclined to undue leniency towards Germany. He did not think so. He thought their sympathies were more likely to be with the nation with whom he had fought than with the nation which they had on the other side of the barbed wire. Mr. Bonar Law had extended the hand of friendship to France, and he hoped that France would clasp it. After a friendly reference to the accession to power of Sgr. Mussolini in Italy and sympathetic understanding between the statement of Britain and America, Lord Curzon referred to the League of Nations.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

He said: "I am not one of those who regard the League of Nations, merely as a great conception, too abstract, too ideal, or too good for this wicked world. On the contrary, the League of Nations, to me, is a practical body, an existing institution, a very useful instrument for the settlement of international disputes." Talking of the Near East, Lord Curzon said that at the moment, it constituted the most definite menace to the peace of the world.

Recalling the pretensions put forward by the Turkish nationalists during the last 24 hours, he declared: "These pretensions cannot be tolerated. They have no justification. They are an affront to the Allies and a challenge to Europe. I am glad to tell you there is an absolute accord between the three Allied Commissioners on the spot, face to face with danger. Only in the principles of the policy that has run through the thread of my speech, can safety be found. They asked us to establish a state of siege in Constantinople and put a stop to these proceedings. We communicated with the Governments of France. France endorsed the action of their General and Italy to accede to their requests. and High Commissioner. Italy, I trust, will do the same. I trust that unity will be maintained. We are prepared to maintain it and are prepared to contribute to its maintenace, and if it is broken owing to no action of our own, we shall not be able to support the burden alone.

DEFENCE OF HONOUR AND PEACE OF EUROPE.

In these circumstances, we have but one appeal to make to the country, and that is to sustain us in the policy of common action, to strengthen the hands of the Government in the defence of the honour and peace of Europe."

He was going to Lausanne, prepared to make considerable sacrifices for the sake of peace, but Turkey must learn that there was a limit to concessions which we should make to her and we could not purchase peace at the cost of humiliation and disgrace. Turkey must learn that the strength of Britain and the might of Europe were the rock against which she would hurl herself vainly.

"WORLD'S STRONG MAN."

(Continued from previous page.)

high officials of the General Staff, much to the embarrassment of the Cabinet, which apparently had no knowledge of the affair for months together. It appears that a large quantity of the arms and ammunitions that were lying at Vladivostock under Japanese protection, and were being used as a "trump card", are missing. They are alleged to have been sold by Japanese officers acting in collusion with General Dieterichs of the anti-Bolshevik government at Vladivostock, to the Chinese General Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. The transaction is in direct contravention of the announced policy of the Foreign Office, and is being looked upon as a breach of faith on the part of the nation. There is an agreement between the Allied and Associated powers against supplying means of warfare to any of the contestants in China The most serious aspect of the situation is that the High Command had no scruple in allowing large quantities of arms and shells finding their way to the stores of Mukden's War Lord.

THE BUFFER STATE.

In the light of what is appearing on the surface, the responsibility of the General Staff Office is firmly established. Denials and counter-denials are pouring in from all sides, but no satisfactory explanation has yet been forthcoming of the empty cars whose contents have taken flight and their former seals replaced by new ones of Japanese origin. A small bird whispers into our ears that the missing arms belonged to the Czecho-Slovaks, and when the light dawned upon them, they made representations to the military authorities who without a single word of protest had a cheque for Yen 8,000,000 out of Yen. 10,000,000 paid by Chang Tso-lin, delivered to the Czecho-Slovak minister at Tokyo. The humour of it is that neither the General Staff nor its protege General Dieterichs has derived any substantial benefit out of the whole transaction, while it is still considered problematical whether the shells and cartridges that have passed hands for such a large sum will not refuse to burst. Technical experts have pronounced them to be of very little value, their quality having deteriorated during their prolonged rest in the railway wagons at Vladivostock. On the whole the Czecho-Slovak government is the sole gainer at the present juncture.

The idea of a buffer state between Japan and Bolshevik Russia that had long been the cherished desire of the military clique is still finding supporters among a large circle of them. It is reported that the High Command has never been reconciled to the idea of a Russo-Japanese rapprochment if the Bolsheviks were to remain as masters of Russia. The General Staff had from the very beginning been opposed to a conference with M. Joffe, but the trend of public opinion being such, it had to content itself with trying underhand methods to defeat the plans of the Foreign Office. The failure of the Changchun Conference can be largely attributed to the activities of the High Command. General Uyehara, the Chief of General Staff is still favouring the buffer state project, and but for the recent exposures would have gone to any lengths to help the White Guards, thus rekindling once again the fire of civil war in Russian Siberia. The Cabinet is now reported to be in a sad predicament, and if no honourable way is found out of the impasse in which it had been placed by the ultra-constitutional methods of the militarists, its fate is doomed. The Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, seems determined to stake its position rather than bow to the unreasonable demands of the High Command. An interested world is looking with expectant eyes to see which way the pendulum swings.

TURKISH VICTORIES AND JAPAN.

The triumph of the Turkish arms and the unprecedented debacle that has overtaken the Greek forces are making themselves felt in Japan. The Japanese have hitherto had very little intercourse with Turkey, very few of them having ever visited it, hence the knowledge of the people about actual conditions prevalent in the Near East has been largely derived from Christian sources.

The noise of the explosion in Asia Minor is now reverberating throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, while its echoes have awakened in the breast of every Japanese a genuine sympathy for the Turks and a perfect realization of their national aspirations. Some of the most prominent Tokyo newspapers, in order to satisfy the hunger of their readers for Turkish news, are daily rushing extra editions of their papers. The other day, I had a talk with a prominent politician, about the iniquities inflicted upon Turkey by the Christian nations. The gentleman had unfortunately been a victim of the anti-Turkish propaganda, but after a few hours of conversation I had no difficulty in making him believe that the Turks were not such barbarians as their ignoble adversaries, leaving aside all traits of chivalry, have always depicted them to be. Later on, I sent him a few copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" and some other Indian journals giving an impartial view of the case, for his perusal, which have completely revolutionized his ideas about the Turks. My friend has sprung a pleasant surprise upon me by publishing a finely written article in a widely circulated journal, ventilating the grievances of the Turkish Empire and asking his compatriots to show their heartfelt sympathies in its hour of trial.

RENDER UNTO CAESAR. . . .

The Tokyo "Nichi Nichi," while commenting on the Turkish situation says: "Having its origin in Christianity, European civilization aims exclusively at the promotion of commonweal and happiness of the Christian nations. No nation has been so insultingly treated by Christian nations as the Turks. To tell the truth, the European powers have left no opportunity unutilized in order to compel Turkey to cede her territory and to interfere even with the freedom of the Turkish nation. They have disseminated exaggerated versions of all matters which could be exploited for damaging Turkish interests and endeavoured to create a widespread impression that the Turks are a dreadful savage nation who must be evicted from the European continent. . . . . The Turks are not, however, a nation which will long suffer their legitimate interests to be trampled under foot by the European powers. The time for the settlement of all accounts has come. What probably belongs to Turkey must be returned to Turkey. In the existing circumstances, there is no choice but to restore to Turkish possession Constantinople, Adrianople, East Thrace as well as Asia Minor. . . . . The essential preliminary to an effectual settlement of the Near Eastern problem is the total abolition of discriminatory treatment based on racial and religious differences. The peace of the Near East will spring from placing Turkey on an equal footing with the European powers."

The Osaka "Mainichi", after enumerating the causes that led to the present manslaughtering business in Europe, remarks: "After all, impartially speaking, the Sevres treaty, seems to be the embodiment of excessive and illogical anti-Turkish sentiment, not only politically, but racially, on the part of the European nations, especially on the part of Great Britain. It is therefore only proper, from the point of view of justice and of the peace of the world that they should treat Turkey fairly, now that she has, through the Kemal Government, so powerfully demonstrated her real strength and value as a nation." The Osaka "Asahi," a rival of the Osaka "Mainichi", and an organ of the intellectual classes, opines that "the repressive policy of the British Government against Turkey will not be tolerated by the Moslems in India or Afghanistan. During the war India sent troops to the western front and contributed much toward the success of the Allied cause, and this material assistance was given, it must be remembered, on the understanding that in the event of the conclusion of peace, Turkey will be left unmolested. Under the circumstances, the British Government completely disregards the dispositions and feelings of Moslems in the settlement of the Near Eastern situation, and is guilty of breach of promise."

The "Japan Advertiser" of Tokyo, an American owned paper published in the English language, takes a very sympathetic view of the situation in the following terms. It says: "Turkey has lost the outlying portions of her Empire, probably beyond all hope of regaining them, but the core of the nation seems sounder and the spirit of the race more vigorous and unified than it has been for many decades. . . . The defeat in the Great War and the exile of the real leaders in Angora have, moreover, resulted in a new vigour and integrity in the leadership of the Turks, and the events of the last four years have produced a chief who is one of the world's strong men. Mustapha Kemal has shown that he combines rare gifts as a military leader with the ability to draw to himself able and devoted followers. He is the real leader of the Moslem world today. His hardest test, however, will come in the days just ahead."

The developments in the Near Eastern situation are being freely commented upon in the same vein by all other journals. The above are simply a few examples of what the editors of Japan are thinking about the glorious victories which have brought the Turks into so much prominence in Japan.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

RETROGADE & DISRUPTIVE.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—

It is with great reluctance and due deference, that I submit my views on the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. That Report, I regret, is digressive, abortive, retrograde and disruptive; and these I shall indicate in my own humble way:—

DIGRESSIVE.

The C. D. Committee was principally charged with the task of ascertaining the preparedness of the country for Civil Disobedience. Did the Committee concentrate its attention on the possibilities and potentialities of Civil Disobedience; or did it devote its time in heckling witnesses on the question of entering the Councils? If, as the Report says, the whole country is not ready for mass Civil Disobedience, what are the means and measures, methods and weapons suggested by the witnesses and approved by the Committee to prepare the country for Civil Disobedience? So far as the Reports have appeared in the Press, it is the entry into the Councils, that has loomed large into the proceedings of the Committee; and so far the enquiry and the report are digressive, I ask with all deference, what was the topmost subject of reference? Council or Civil Disobedience?

ABORTIVE.

I submit, that the report is abortive. It may do credit to lawyers. It may be read as paliamentary debates of two opposing parties. It may be perused as the considered judgment of six judges equally divided! But does it read like the considered report of a National Committee charged with a solemn task, at a psychological moment in the evolution of a nation? Does it read like a deliberate report of national leaders? Pray, whee is the "lead"? In place of "lead", there is division! Nay, there has not been final discussion between the members before submitting their report to the Nation! Whom has the nation to follow? The divided leaders, or its imprisoned idol, the Mahatma? The report may entertain or annoy the classes; but the division will certainly confound the masses. Is the report fruitful, or is it abortive? Let readers think for themselves.

RETROGRADE.

Is not the report retrograde at least the pro-Council part of it? Has not the nation decided at Calcutta at Nagpur and at Ahmedabad not to enter the Councils? Has not the question of Councils been discussed threadbare? Have not the Councils been denounced from pulpits, platforms and Press for the last two years? Have they not been shown up as debating societies devoid of real power? Have we not practically pledged ourselves not to enter these Councils? Have we not made the masses to understand that the Councils are toys? What are we going to say now? Are we going to invest them with power and dignity, which they do not possess? By pro-Council programme are we going ahead in our national evolution, or retrograding and reverting to the old methods of protests, obstruction and opposition in Council? I submit, that going into the Councils, at the present moment, and as the Councils are constituted, is a positively retrograde step, which the Congress is not likely to adopt.

DISRUPTIVE.

And, what is the impression on reading the report? Division! Disagreement amongst aders! Is that the message of the moment? Is the entry into the Council a question of far greater importance, than national unity, national solidarity, national harmony in the prosecution of the Constructive Programme? Will not the report have a chilling effect on the classes and on the masses? Will it not strengthen the Pro-Council minority, and cause a breach in the Congress Camp? Whom is the country to listen to? Whom is the Nation to follow? The divided leaders, or the leader of leaders, Mahatma Gandhi? More in my next.

MR. TAIRSEE'S VIEW.

Mr. Lakshmidas Rowji Tairsee writes:—

Councils are good, and going into them would be good, if they were not, as I believe, temples built on gutters.

Let those whose "nosas" are strong, go and be blessed; for me they stink too much.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN CORSICA!

Sensationalism, copied from America, is a peculiar feature of the vernacular journalism in Japan. A local daily has played a curious joke upon its readers by reporting that the British authorities have secretly spirited away Mahatma Gandhi from India and interned him at Corsica. The Mahatma, to quote the journal, has given a promise that he was fed up with non-co-operation and would have nothing to do with it, if released, therefore his release from jail was a foregone conclusion, and he will be set at liberty in the very near future. Our well-informed newspaper has not taken the pains to give the date or origin of his extraordinary despatch, nor even mentioned the reasons why of all other places Mohatmaji had been carried to Corsica, a French island in the Mediterranean. May be either the despatch would have been received through some spiritual sources or be the product of a fertile brain in the editorial office wherefrom as prohibited by the unwritten laws, no issue is permitted to get out unless furnished with big headlines smacking of sensationalism.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Commercial conditions in Japan do not appear to be very happy. That is to say, they are still far from normal. Imports keep pouring into the country, while exports, with the exception of silk, are more or less stagnant. Prices remain high, and there is a general feeling of uncertainty in the air. The crash that was prophesied appears to have been averted by special precautions. The domestic demand remains active, the public are able to buy, and imports continue to arrive in large quantities. Even copper is beginning to be imported. The note issue at the end of last June rose to 1,344 million yen and remains now at 1,200 million yen, and is not wholly covered by gold. The causes of this inflation are stated to be not quite clear.

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HOW WORK IS LIGHTENED.

VALUE OF FRESH AIR IN FACTORIES

A remarkable series of experiments is being carried on by the Department of Applied Physiology at the Medical Research Institute, Mount Vernon, Hampstead.

A "Daily News" representatives who visited the Institute found earnest workers engaged in researches the object of which is to discover under what conditions the highest state of efficiency, of health, and of happiness can be obtained for the worker.

Part of the work of this Research Institute consists of measuring the amount of effort which a man expands under certain conditions of Labour.

For instance, Professor Hill showed the "Daily News" visitor an apparatus, called the bicycle-ergometer in operation.

An assistant mounts a stationary bicycle and pedals for five minutes. Delicately balanced instruments attached to the bicycle record with strict accuracy a number of important facts connected to the work which this man is doing.

As the result of his pedalling, the mechanism raises a weight of two kilogrammes and holds it poised as long as the pedals revolve. At the same time other parts of the machine calculate the amount of work performed, and the rate at which he is working.

Over his face he wears a mask with two valves. He inhales through one valve and breathes out through the other, and the air he exhales is collected in a large bag connected by a tube.

After five minutes' work the man stops and the volume of the air exhaled is measured and its constituents analysed.

The amount of oxygen used in the course of the work and the amount of carbonic acid produced is thus discovered.

"By these measurements we can find out," said Professor Hill, "how much fuel has been burnt by the human furnance, and how much energy has been expended during those five minutes' work.

The department has converted a disused corridor into a wind tunnel. A bracing wind is generated by a huge fan at one end of the tunnel, and in this breezy atmosphere the spell of work on the bicycle-ergometer is repeated.

It is found that in these conditions the work is performed with far greater ease and freedom from fatigue than in the air of an ordinary room.

USES OF RADIUM

TUBERCULOUS GLANDS TREATED WITH SUCCESS.

The successful use of radium in curing tuberculous glands in the neck is described by Dr. E. S. Molyneux, hon. surgeon, to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington in the "Lancet."

As a result of the experiment Dr. Molyneux is convinced that "the day of radical operation will soon be passed" and that "it will no longer be necessary to send children thus affected for prolonged periods of rest at the seaside."

The unsightly scars that disfigure the necks of so many girls can also be avoided.

Under the doctor's method the patient has radium treatment twice a week to begin with and once a week when the gland is markedly subsiding.

It is not necessary to make the patient in any way an invalid and the dose of radium, in the doctor's experience, appears to produce a general tonic effect on the system as well as a local effect on the glands.

The one thing to prevent the treatment becoming general, says Dr. Molyneux, is the initial cost of the radium.

THE SUN CURE.

STORED UP RAYS TO BATTLE WITH DISEASE.

A plea for more sunlight for Londoners is made by Miss Margaret McMillan, a pioneer of the open air school movement, in a communication to the "Daily News."

"The value of sunlight has been known in Europe and America for a long time," she says, "and has been adopted in England at Treloar's Institute for tubercular children with remarkable results."

She writes to commend the solar-ray treatment of disease.

The invention she describes is an electric arc lamp, surrounded by six prisms. When in action streams of light and heat pour from each of the prisms.

"The inventor," she says, "calls them solar rays, and they are, in fact, sunlight, which is availaible on the darkest day or night."

Treatment can be given to large numbers, for six persons can sit round the lamp in the range of a light stream.

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Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometime and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and Palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my nancial losses—

Bombay, 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

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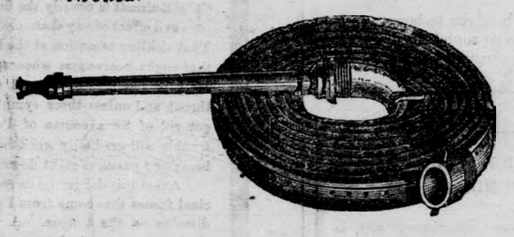

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